HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

TEN PAGES.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,395—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
28th Jan.	CALEDONIA ..	7538	HIMALAYA	6909
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA ...	7538	.....	.....
24th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	OCEANA	5610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA.....	7538	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA.....	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports of a route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet ..	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,850	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,955	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier ...	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905,

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
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INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEER" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 28th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th January, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,116	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich..	4,260	26th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich...	5,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colleciani	7,582	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto ...	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
* † MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich ...	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM..	T. Rassevich...	4,766	27th Jan. 1905,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,196	26th Jan.	1905,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI: LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage, and in the Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER
WILL GIVE A
BENEFIT CONCERT
THIS AFTERNOON,
January 26th, at 5-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Part Songs ..... { The Woods / The Primrose } Mendelssohn.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
2. Song ..... "Good night, good night, beloved" ..... Balfe.
Mr. Z. KABRAJI.
3. Song ..... "A winter love song" ... Lawrence Kellie
Miss JEHANGIR.
4. Song ..... "Sylvia" ..... Koven.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5. Pianoforte Duett ..... "From For- { Russia / eign Parts " { Spain } Moszkowski.
Miss E. GROGAN and Miss STEERS.
6. Air ..... "Tell me my heart" .. Bishop.
Miss DOROTHY VINING.
7. Song with Pianoforte and vocal accompaniment ..... "Robin Adair" .. Old Scotch Air.
Miss RUSSELL.
Messrs. W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER and G. J. HILL.

PART II.

1. Wedding Chorus ..... "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner.
Misses. VINING, HAMMETT, HEPWORTH, DIXON and Messrs. PHILLIPS and HILL.
2. Song ..... "United" ..... Herbert Bunning.
Mrs. BOLLAM.
3. Air (with vocal accompaniment.) ..... "All through the night" Old Welsh Air.
Mr. G. J. HILL.
Messrs. J. PEARSON, W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER, A. PELL and F. P. WEST.
4. Song ..... "The valley by the sea" Stephen Adams
Miss RUSSELL.
5. Duett ..... "Excelsior" ..... Balfe.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER and Mr. G. J. HILL.
6. Glee ..... "The three Chafers" Truhn.
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

ENTRANCE Re. 1
Reserved Seats Rs. 3.
Plan of Hall at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS: THREE RUPEES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECKCHAND HIRACHAND and CHHAGONLAL GHELABHAI, the sole heir and legal representative of GHELABHAI DHARAMCHAND, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed TO SELL to our client the property hereunder firstly described and the said Manekchand Hirachand alone has also contracted and agreed to sell to our said client the property hereunder secondly described. All persons having any claims against the said properties or either of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, charge, lease, sale, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, and any claim thereafter made will be considered as having been waived and as null and void accordingly.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, chawls, range of buildings, standing thereon situate, lying and being at New Khetwady Road or Khetwady Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 410 6/9 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the Collector's Old No. 1730, New No. 8862, Old Survey No. 511, and New Survey No. 6234, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Kharwa Jamat on or towards the West by a Public Road called Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the North by a public Road called Second Carpenter Street, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Runchordas Kessowjee and now by the property secondly hereinafter described and which said hereditaments and Premises are Assessed by the Collecter of Municipal Taxes under old No. 1 and 2 and Ward C Nos. 6533, 6534, and 6534A, and Street Nos. 25,27,29 and 31 and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

SECONDLY,—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady Street without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts being the portion of the land containing by admeasurement 388 Sq. Yds., registered under old Nos. 1728-29. New No. 8861., Old Survey No. 570, New Survey No. 5233, and Assessed by the Municipal Assessor under C ward No. 6532, Street Nos. 17 23 and 24 of 1st Carpenter Street, and bounded on the East partly by a compound wall of the said property and partly by a well and privies to be used in common by the said Vendor and his tenants and Chintamon Manekji Khanderao Manekji and their heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns and tenants and beyond that by the property of Chintamon Manekji, on the West by Khetwady main Road, on the North formerly by the property of Rasoba Damodarji and latterly by the property of Narayen Abaji, and on the South by the 1st Carpenter Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Vendor. Dated this 23rd day of January, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Registered Telegraph Addresses.

It is notified that a list of the full and the abbreviated addresses of firms and individuals, who desire them to be published, will be found in Sections **XI** (A) and **XI** (B) of the **Indian Telegraph Guide**, *January 1905* issue, which may be *purchased* at any **Government Telegraph Office**, or from the **Superintendent, Check Office**, *Calcutta*.

Price 4 As.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-DIAY, THURSDAY,

AT 6 P. M.,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
TWO PERFORMANCES AT 6 AND 9 P.M.
AND
SATURDAY AT 6 P.M.

THE EMPIRE BIOSCOPE,

(Manager E. B. MILLS)
Will give a limited series of Performances of
LIVING PICTURES.

All the latest films direct from London including THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—A vivid representation of the Battle of MUKDEN.
THE GREAT MOTOR DERBY.—Cars travelling at 90 miles per hour.
WHIRLING THE WORLDS.—The Most Wonderful Picture yet Exhibited. The great success of the Alhambra Theatre, London, for the last five months. 15,000 Photographs. This film alone lasts 25 minutes.
AMUSING PICTURES!
RAILWAY VIEWS!!
SENSATIONAL PICTURES!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8. Unreserved Re. 1 and Annas 8 and 4.
Plan with SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1905 at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
25th January, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 27th January, 1905, for ERECTING a TEMPORARY ZINC SHED, in the Compound of the General Post Office, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 8,000.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property:—
All that piece of Fasendari land with the messuages or houses standing thereon, situate on the East side Shaikh Memon Street, near Kharakoova, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Under Ward C No. 179, and Street Nos. 327,329 and 20, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Asfari Street, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jukheram Jasraj, and on or towards the South by the property of Mulji Nandlal, and which said premises were formerly were in the occupation of the representatives of Vandravandas Jamnadas and are now in that of the said Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett.
All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said premises or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, licenease of otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality within fourteen days from the date hereof after which day the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1905.

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Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st January and the 1st February	„ 2 „
N.B.—(On these three days arrangements are being made with large employers of labour for sending their hands in bodies. But others that choose will be admitted at the same rate, viz., 2 annas)	
Thursday, and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd February	„ 4 „
Saturday, and Sunday, the 4th and 5th February	„ 8 „

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TIME—The Exhibition will be OPEN from 3 p. m. to 11 p.m up till the 31st January as usual. But from the 1st February the Exhibition Courts will be closed at 9 p. m. The Chute and all the Amusements however will remain open till 11 p.m.

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TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 8	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 20 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ST. LUKE'S
MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION
CURES RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
SPRAINS, STIFFNESS in
LIMBS and JOINTS,
SORE THROATS, etc., etc.
Re. 1.

SOLD BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Flemingo, 2150 tons, Captain N Dunckly, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Clan Mackinnon, 3048 tons, Captain C Jones, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1735 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

The steamer Sanctoria, 2377 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta 14th January with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2640 tons, Captain G Damianovich, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3439 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 11th January with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Benlomond, 1760 tons, Captain D Clark, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Japan 17th December, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus......Comdr.........M R Hill ....Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge..Comdr G H Baugh ....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie..Comdr W G Hewett ....R I Marine
R I M S Clive......Comdr Beauchamp ....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing .... Royal Navy
R I M S Comet ......Comdr ....Stocken ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.......................... ....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 25.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
Jelunga ....3361 Windebank......Calcutta.....M M & Co
India ....2591 Forbes ....M M & Co
Eden (bque)..........414 Souton.................................The Captain
Baron Innerdale .....2130.....Crackul...W & A Graham & Co
Landaura......2157 Farquharson...........................M M & Co
Nubia.........5014 Tillard..........China....................P & O Co
Kasara.............505 Chappel.................................M M & Co
St Regulus.........2999 Borg.................................A A Montrehoff
Den of Airlie.........................Cumming ....K N & Co
Nevasa..........1945 Hirst..M M & Co
Monsoori............1725 Hannah...R S Ports.....B & P S N Co
Flaming ....2150 .... Duckley..........C Bros & Co
Vermout...........2721 Wm C Baynes R N R ....
Saga ....690.................Moe ....Bombay Co
Aynthia...................694...................Curtes...........F F C & Co
Argyll ....2281..............Harrison.........W & A G & Co
Dumra.....................762...............Williams.....................M M & Co
Persiveranza ....2244 Pietro ....Ralli Bros
Bancoora...........2198 Abbott..M M & Co
Clan Macarthur...2565 Gray ....F Muir & Co
Vadala...............2164 Skinner ....M M & Co
Fultala...............2702 Robertson ....M M & Co
Benlomond.........1760 Clark ....
Armand Behic....3564 Guisunet..M M & Co
Okara................3439 Fenwick..M M & Co
Arroyo...............2307 Plough...................................Andrew Yule & Co
Sanctoria ....2377 Ward ....

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Orissa..............3625 Fry ....M'lore.....28-1 M M & Co
A Bundesrath.........1327 Ahrens..Zanzibar ...28-1 A Strandes
B Knowsley Hall ...2790... Burk...Karrachi......25-1 K Nixon
C&R Ocean Monarch...2780 Murray..............Kobe..........28-1 W & A Graham & Co
D&E Ehrenfels ...2866......Strufing......K'chi ..2-2 Glade & Co
F Clan Mackinnon...3049 Jones...Antwerp...25-1 F Muir & Co
H Adato.................2145 Brodie ...Kobe ...1-2 T Morrison & Co
K Clan Macleod...2043 Cowls...Antwerp ......2-2 F Muir & Co
L Ethelhilda ....1874 Trowdale...................3-2 K Nixon & Co
M Caledonia.........2529 Tocque.......Aden.........28 1 P & O Co
N James Brand...2552 Ponance ....29-1 W & A G & Co
O Francisco Ciampo...2721 Mansea......Calcutta...26-1...Italiana
P Beethoven....2412 Hocker.........Dunkirk..........31-1 J M & Co

Alongside

Monsoori ....1785 Hannah...R sea ports...25-1 B& P S N Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Mahanadi....... 547 Hoosein ....N F..........Shpd & Co

P. DOCK M. D. D.

Dwarka................. 759 Carey ....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agent.
1 Scindia.......3258 Abrey.....Liverpool....26-1 W & A G & Co
2 Umballa.......3426.........Hugill.......Stream.....24-1 M M & Co
3 Bengal.......2751 Phillips..........China..........25-1 P & O Co
4 Branksome Hall....2821 Hood.....K'chi...27-1 K Nixon & Co
5 Dumbarton ....2249 Rettie.........Kobe.........30-1 T M & Co
7 Sutherland ......2177....Wallace....Antwerp....24-1 T Morrison
7 Imperator ....2320 Mosca ......Trieste ....1-2 A L L N Co
8 Marq Bacquehem 2752 Rassevich....China....27-1 ALSN Co
9 Kt of the Thistle....1226 Baker.....Genoa ...... 3-2 K N & Co
10&11 Gisela......2640 Damianovich..Trieste....26-1 A L S N Co
12 Egypt..........4173 London.......London.........4-2 P & O Co
14 Springwell.....1943 Chisholm...Antwerp....28-1 M M & Co
15 Clan Leslie......2409 Oliver..........London....4-2 F Muir & Co
16 Roker........2262 Wilson.......Dunkirk.......3-2 K Nixon & Co

Alongside

Maroa ....4451 Kelway.. Antwerp...........5 2 K Nixon & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL

Vita .... 501 Tronson..M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Sanctoria s	Ward........	Calcutta Jan 14
	Okara s........	Fenwick	Calcutta Jan 11
	Benlomond s	Clark........	Japan Dec 17
25	Armand Behic s ...	Guisunet........	Noumea Dec 14

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Bengal s	Phillips........	Shanghai
	Knowsley Hall s ...	Brick	Karachi
	Monsoori s	Hannah........	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Flemingo, Dunckley for Calcutta
" Gisela, Damianovich for Trieste &c
" Clan Mackinnon, Jones for Antwerp

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Benlomond for Antwerp and London &c
" Francisco Ciampa for Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra left Aden on the 24th instant and the steamer * Rewa left London on the evening of the 21st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Borneo arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 24th instant.

* Delayed owing to mutilation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 24.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent, Consols .... £87 15-16 = + 1-8
3 do. Rentes .... £98 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan .... £105 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.......... £65 3-4 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London .... 28 1-16 = + 1-16
3 months hence .... 27 11-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York .... 60 7-8 = unchanged
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·13 = unchanged
Berlin .... 20·44 1-2 = — 2
New York Demand .... 4·87 3-4 = unchanged
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 " " " 2 5-8 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills.......... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 1-8 per cent = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 1 5-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans .... 2 per cent = do
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 7-16 D.-J., value quiet.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 76
Yellow metal 6 3-4d
Bar iron Belgian £4-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-2-3
Basic Steel Bars £4-17-6
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-3 sellers
WHEAT—
White Delhi 30 1-2 J.F. sellers.
White Karachi 29 3-4 D.-J., sellers } firm
Red Karachi 29 1-8 D.J. done
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-2 J.-F. sellers quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 3·71. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 3-4. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,200. Imports 9,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·58	3·60	3·64
+4	+4	+4
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·67	3·70	3·73
+3	+3	+3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·76	3·78	3·80
+4	+4	+4

Receipts at U S Ports.......... 33,000
Do. last year 32,000
Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Do. do Continent 9,000
IN NEW YORK—
Spot.......... 7·00
Futures, month of March .... 6·61 + 2
Do. do. July.......... 6·78 + 1
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot.......... 6 9-16
Futures, month of April .... 6·54 + 3
Do. do. July .... 6·67 + 3
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 24th January, 1905 :—

Cotton .... 20,063 bales.
Wheat .... 37,060 cwts.
Linseed .... 4,128 "
Rape, Eal and Mustard.......... 5,023 "
Gingellyseed.......... 22,157 "
Poppyseed.......... 626 "
Groundnuts .... 1,492 "
Castorseed .... 1,344 "
Rice .... 39,063 "
Myrabollams .... 13,361 "
Cottonseed .... 31,031 "
Mowraseed .... 272 "
Gram .... 2,984 "
Joowar .... 16,853 "
Maize .... 1,078 "

BOMBAY, JAN. 25.

Exchange—Tone quiet.
Bank T. T. .... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 137
Shanghai 30 do do 196
Japan 30 do do 148
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 98-5
1st Settlement 1st February... 98-5
Money Market.—Tone steady.
BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 24th January 6 do
SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 6 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 8 0
Castorseed—Tone firm.
Ready 29
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm
Howree Khandeish.......... Rs. 39
15 per cent Mixed.......... Rs. 38 1-2
25 per cent. " ... 37 1-2
50 per cent. " ... 36
Black Kutnee " ... 34

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— steady.
Estimated sales .... bales 8,000
Imports .... do. 29,000

Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.
3·59	3·61	3·65
+1	+1	+1
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
3·68	3·71	3·74
+1	+1	+1
July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·77	3·79	3·81
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—To-day being one of the big sutta settlements of the year, the trade is chiefly occupied in settling the outstanding contracts and in holding surveys on cotton tendered. There is little fresh business passing and the tone of the market at the close is quiet

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)... 164 153 25 Jan.
Bengals(M.G.) (Ry. terms) ... 168 158 do do
Sind-Punjab M G ... 167 157 do do
Oomrawatee (decepts) (M.-G.) 165 159 do do.
Khandeish do. ... 160 154 do do.
Jalgaon ... ... do ... 162 156 do do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }
Karanja do. do. do. } 167 161 ... 25 Jan.
Akola do. do. do. }
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ... 174 168 ... do do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G) 168 162 ... do do
Nagpore and Kampti do. 170 164 ... do do
Broach (M.-G.) ... 185 180 ... 25 Feb.
Do. (M.-G.) ... ... 181 25 Mar.
Dharwar (S.-G) ... ... 176 25 May
Western ... ... 166 do do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed .... quiet
Surats .... quiet
Good Bhownugger.......... ......
The Manchester Market has been.......... steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols 87 15-16
3 per cent Rentes 98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 3-4
Bar Silver .... mutilated.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING COMPETITION.

At a meeting of Directors of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Limited held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 270 per whole share and Rs. 67-8-0 per quarter share for the year ending 31st May last, the dividend being at the same rate as in the previous year.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday next the 28th January :—

First Challenge Cup Race—Course No 6 followed by No 2—Start at 2-30 p m.

"A" and "B" Class Yachts Handicap Race—(Amalgamated) Course No 6—Start at 3 p m.

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race—Course No 3—Start at 2-15 p m.

"Ships" Boat Race (Service Rig)—Course No 3—Start at 2-45 p m.

The Entries will be closed on Friday noon.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd January, 1905.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1904-05...... £16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 21st Jan. 1905 by Council Bills.......... £18,179,581
By Gold.......... nil
3 Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate. £1,679,581

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines; or less, and 8 as, for every additional line Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—January 20, at Baadeopur, Mongbyr, the wife of Mr Wynford Barrow, of a son.

WOODCOCK—At Holmwood, Kurseong, the wife of E M Woodcock, of Lohargur Tea Estate, of a daughter.

HALL—January 21, at Allahabad, the wife of C E Hall, Irrigation Branch, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—January 16, at Alipore, Lieut-Colonel Charles Walter Harris, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, aged 49 years.

IRVING—January 21, at Karnal, Gertrude Edith, the dearly beloved wife of Miles Irving, I C S.

DELAUNEY—January 17, at Comilla, Raymond, the dearly beloved youngest son of Mr and Mrs P J DeLauney, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 22 days.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurities such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 2-30m. 3-1a. Low water, 8-40m., 8-40a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Cross Road.
Mr. Edgar Faulkner's Benefit Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: The Empire Bioscope, 6 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society Meeting of Central Committee at the Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, Oval, 3 to 11 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 o'clock this evening.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Bombay Police notify the possession of some currency notes, which are now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening at 5-30 in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s s Ocean Monarch will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s s Marquis Bacquehem will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrw.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Nevasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Sukeena, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty, while engaged in cooking her food over a fireplace in her house in Ripon Road on Tuesday evening, had her pyran accidentally set on fire. She ran out of the house, but before any assistance could reach her, the fire spread to all the clothes on her person, and she was enveloped in the flames. She was extensively burnt all over her body. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died the same night.

A RAILWAY PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Mahadu Govind, a Hindu, stood charged with the theft of a cigar-case. It appeared that on Monday evening one Augustin Pereira was going into a train at the Marine Lines Station, when the accused was seen taking the cigar-case from his pocket. The accused admitted four previous convictions and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and was further ordered to receive twenty-five stripes.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SORAB MANUFACTURING CO.—By order of the Trustees for the debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Co, Ld., the Company's property situated at Dadar was yesterday afternoon put to an auction sale at their sale room by Messrs Mehrjee Johnston & Co., Auctioneers. The mill is fitted with electric installation and contains 7,384 ring spindles. The bidding commenced with rupees two lacs with a rise in bid of Rs. 2,000 until the figure reached at Rs. 2,40,000. The rise in bid was then decreased to Rs. 1,000 and the highest bid stood at Rs. 3,00,000, which was from Mr. Bradburry of Messrs Bradburry, Brady & Co., to whom the mill property was knocked down.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officers Commanding, the band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restuarant this evening during the dinner hours :—

Grand March ....Blake
Lancers ....Utopia Limited ....F Kiankel
Valse..........The Dancing Girl ....Coote
Selection ....Hall Germania ....T Bidgood
Gavotte..........Princess May..........Kotaun
Mazurka..........Lucerne ....J Ord Hume
Valse..........The Land across the sea...Clothilde
Galop..........Cyclist ....Kepler

A MAGIC CURE.—Dhondoo Kaloo, a Hindu, was charged yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, with cheating Bhagoobai, a Hindu woman residing at Kamatipoora, in respect of two gold ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 11. The evidence showed that the complainant had been suffering from a pain in her stomach for the last three months. On the 7th instant the accused, who lived in the same locality, told the complainant to go with him to Chowpatty, where he said he would cure her of the pain by performing a certain ceremony at the sea-shore. The complainant agreed to do so and went with him the same evening. While at Chowpatty the accused told her to place her ornaments and Rs. 1-4-0 in cash in a pot which contained some rice and which he had brought with him. The woman did so. The accused then tied the mouth of the pot with a handkerchief, and then went into the sea, carrying the pot with him. A short time after he returned with the pot, and giving it to the complainant, told her to take it home and keep it in a corner without opening it. The credulous woman did so. As the pain in her stomach continued, she went to the accused's house on the following day for further instructions, when she found that he had disappeared. This aroused her suspicion and she opened the pot. The ornaments were not there. She reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused at Satara with the ornaments. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The Chhatrapati Maharajah of Kohlapur will perform the ceremony of opening a commodious bungalow built by H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownagar at Mahoowa. Before leaving on the 1st proximo for his capital, he will visit Rajkote to see his old friends, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. The Gaekwar of Baroda left Wadhwan at about 1 a.m. on Tuesday for Gondal via Dhola by a special train, the occasion being the marriage of the heir-apparent of the Gondal State. H. H. the Gaekwar will thence go to Dwarka and Amreli. The acuteness of the extraordinary wave of cold weather that we experience at present is evident throughout the entire day by the use of blankets and overcoats. The earnings of the coaching and goods traffic at Wadhwan amounted to about Rs. 1,50,000 from the 15th December to 15th January.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Jaenabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged eighteen, wife of one Ismail Canji, a commission agent. The evidence showed that the deceased lived with her husband on the second storey of a house in Bhat Bazaar. For the last twelve months she had been subject to fits. On Tuesday evening she partook of her meals and retired to rest at 9 o'clock. About an hour and a half after her husband was aroused by hearing an alarm in the street that somebody had fallen down. He looked for the deceased in the room and missed her. He went down into the street and found his wife lying on the ground immediately below a window of his room on the second floor. The deceased was bleeding from a wound on the head and was unconscious. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band master :—

1ST PART.
Commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

March..........Under the Double Eagle..Wagner
Overture ....Stradella ....Flotow
Selection ....A Runaway Girl ....Monckton
A Hunting Scene...Early in the morning.....Bucalossi
Valse ....Soria Place ....Waldteufel
Selection..........The Orchid ....Caryll
Characteristic piece...M. Litt Fopsy..........Mycdleton

2ND PART.
Commencing at 8-30 p. m.

March ....The Queen's Guard..........Williams
Overture ....Tutti in Maschera ....Pidroth
Polonaise..........Der Fackelzug ....Faust
Selection ....The Geisha..........S Jones
Valse..........Follette..........Suppe
American Sketch...Down South ....Myddleton
Intermezzo ....Salome ....Loraine

PENALTY FOR A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Bartley charged Jivraj Nehalchund, a shroff, and Moti Krishna, a goldsmith, with trespassing into the shop of one Ishwar Moti, a grain dealer, with intent to commit theft. The complainant in his evidence stated that the two accused came to his shop four days ago. The first accused gave him three gold buttons and a gold ornament and asked for an advance of Rs. 25 on them. The complainant advanced the money and placed the articles in a box in his cook-room in the presence of the accused. On Monday last, at 3 p.m. the complainant went out. When he returned about an hour after he found the two accused and two Mahomedans in the shop. The Mahomedans made a certain statement in consequence of which the complainant sent for the police, but before the arrival of the police the accused escaped. He subsequently pointed them out to the police and had them arrested. The evidence of other witnesses went to show that the complainant had advanced the money without any security. On Monday last the complainant asked the accused for some ornaments in security for the money advanced. This was refused and an altercation ensued. Upon this the complainant charged them with trespass with intent to rob him of the ornaments, which he alleged had been pledged with him. The Magistrate held the charge to be false and vexatious and ordered both the accused to be discharged. The complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 50 to each of the accused as compensation.

CYCLIST'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

A QUEEN'S ROAD SMASH.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, Acting Chief Judge disposed of the suit in which Mr. A. E. Sherring of the Bombay Municipality claimed to recover from Mr. S. Judah Rs. 752 as damages. Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Billimoria, pleader, represented the defendant. The facts of the case have been reported. The plaintiff, it would appear, was on the 4th September last going on a bicycle along Queen's Road, when he was run into by the horse attached to the defendant's victoria, which was being driven on the wrong side of the road. Plaintiff's cycle was damaged and he sustained personal injuries. The defendant denied any liability for the incident.

His Honour held that the defendant's coachman should not have taken a turn to the right just before the accident took place, and that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence. The expert evidence showed that even after repairs the bicycle would not be worth more than Rs. 10. His Honour therefore thought that the best course would be to take the machine off plaintiff's hands and allow him Rs. 200 as damages. With regard to injury caused to the plaintiff's tooth and the doctor's bill on that account, the Court awarded the plaintiff a further sum of Rs. 155. A decree of Rs. 355 with costs was passed in favour of the plaintiff.

MAINTENANCE OF A WIFE.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of a reference made on 22nd November by Mr. Mobsin B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who reported the proceedings of Mr. Y. T. Mirikar, Special Magistrate of Ahmednagar, in the case of Vani woman against her husband Kashiba Hanmanta. Mr. Mirikar had ordered Kashiba on 16th August to pay Rs. 4 per month to Vani for her maintenance. Mr. Tyebji reported that Kashiba was a labourer getting Rs. 4 per month, and recommended that an enquiry should be instituted for the purpose of fixing the allowance, for having regard to the means of the husband, the amount awarded to his wife was excessive. If that course was considered unnecessary, Rs. 3 should be awarded only. Their Lordships hereupon caused notices to be issued on the woman and on the District Magistrate. The notices were served, and service-returns were duly filed. On resuming consideration of this reference their Lordships decided to decline interfering in the matter.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	6	5	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	12	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	11	8	32
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi......	4	4	18
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	23	22	68
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	3	1	10
G Mahim and Worli........	6	3	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	18
Total........	65	60	200
Total plague deaths to date...	278,875	231,061	
Same date last year ...	41	46	97

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
35	16

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE following CHURCH SERVICES, BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, BIBLES, &c., Artistically bound in SOLID STERLING SILVER and specially adapted for PRIZES CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, are offered for sale:—

		Rs.	As.
Prayer Book	Cherub Bijou	2	4
Do.	do.	7	0
Do.	Oak	9	0
Do.	Gothic Bijou	11	0
Do.	Lily Ruby	17	0
Do.	Lily Gothic	21	0
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HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY LAMINGTON much regret being obliged to POSTPONE the BALL and GARDEN PARTY that were to have taken place on the 26th instant, and 1st February, 1905, in consequence of the ILLNESS of their SON at Malabar Point.

R. OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor.

DEXTER H. DAVISON, D.D.S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, NEXT TO KEMP & CO.
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1905.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ANNUAL.

THE Archæological Survey of India, encouraged by the interest the Viceroy has manifested in its operations, has undertaken the publication of its report in a new form. Explaining the departure, Mr. Marshall, the compiler, tells us that more than two years ago, while the idea of an Archæological Annual was being discussed by the Government of India, a correspondent of the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" in London happened simultaneously to give expression to the popular need of such a publication. He had just chanced upon a summarised account at second hand of Mr. Rea's interesting excavations in Southern India and was moved to comment on the report of Mr. Rea. As the correspondent rightly pointed out, the report did not reach the general public, being circulated only to a few favoured institutions and individuals. What was wanted—a matter we have frequently called attention to in regard to official publications—was a report in some form which would ensure a larger circulation and an increased educative influence. The "Journal's" correspondent advocated a yearly volume such as is produced by the Egyptian Exploration Fund. These volumes, as the correspondent represented, "embody the outcome of the previous season's work. They possess no finality. They are not kept back, as our Indian volumes are kept back, until some great specialist shall have assimilated everything that can be known and can write with certainty his full and deliberate convictions." The result, in the opinion of those interested, is that while in every civilised country the work going on in Egypt is watched with interest by numbers of people who do not profess to possess any great scientific knowledge of the subject, and while, therefore, the societies engaged are supplied with funds which enable them to carry on the excavation and print their volumes, the labours of the Indian Archæological Department fall invariably dead and lifeless. Whatever is being done in India is done almost in secret, and everybody knows that nothing will be heard of it for fifteen or twenty years, so that no one cares to support it.

The Archæological Department does not deny the impeachment, but it is not content to sit down under this stigma: so we have a comprehensive and handsome volume which promises to be but the first of a long series. Instead of silently accumulating during a long course of years the materials for some future volumes and keeping these materials hidden as it were behind a hoarding until the finished structure can be disclosed, it is the intention of the Department to show, year by year, what materials have been and are being collected, so that other labourers in the field of research may know how they can add to the heap, and, if possible, themselves build from it the ultimate edifice. Such co-operation the Department invites of every earnest student and every learned society, for its desire is to do for India something of what the volumes issued by the Egypt Exploration Fund during the last twenty years has done for the land of the Pharaohs—to attract wider and more abiding attention to India's grand treasure-house of historical relics. Even, says Mr. Marshall, if active co-operation should not always be forthcoming, generous interest and sympathy at least, it is hoped, will periodically be excited and the public led to view the work of the Department as something not outside the range of their concern. Mr. Marshall enumerates the changes which the Department has undergone and the circumstances which led to the adoption of a definite policy of more active work, of closer supervision and of larger outlay. The Government of India, he apparently rejoices to say, declared it to be indefensible that they should divest themselves of all responsibility for the preservation of monuments, and they felt that it would be the Supreme Government, and not the provincial Governments, which would always be held in the judgment of the civilised world primarily responsible for maintaining intact this great inheritance, and they thought it unsafe to trust that the subordinate Governments would always be alive to the importance of the duty or would always be willing or able, under the pressing exigencies of provincial finance, to devote funds to it. They felt the necessity, so it appears, of some one, at the head of the operations, who could not only assist local effort from an Imperial standpoint with that advice and guidance which had been lacking since the days of Dr. Burgers, but could also maintain a continuous record of the archæological needs of the various provinces.

A Director-General of Archæology was appointed and Native States as well as the provinces were placed under his supervision. As Mr. Marshall shows, archæological activities in this country were originally turned into too narrow a path. They aimed primarily at research, instead of conservation, as if oblivious of the fact that research is a work than can be taken up with or without official aid; whereas conservation in these quick-moving times is a duty of urgency devolving upon the Government of the day with the certain knowledge that in future solicitude will be able to repair the consequences of past neglect. Further, he tells us, it appears that even the research work, brilliant though it was in scholarship, was begun without system and continued in a desultory manner, entirely omitting larger and important parts of the country. But he rejoices that, after many years, opinion has at last swung round, bringing conservation uppermost for the time being and until the task has been discharged, but still allowing to exploration, excavation epigraphy and general research their due places in the official programme We may accept the assurance that under the new conditions of work the danger that the survey might degenerate into a mere monument-repairing department is now removed, for an impetus is at the present moment being communicated to exploration not less than to conservation. It is hoped—and we wish with every prospect of that hope being realised—that the new publication will serve to stimulate the interest not only of the public but of the Survey officers themselves in what is being done, for their work will obtain regular and prominent notice, and they are asked to believe that it will meet with the appreciation in the Archæological World which it deserves.

THE SPREAD OF REVOLT. WITH the educated reformers allied with the workmen in St. Petersburg and Moscow, a strong revolutionary outbreak at Sevastopol and the extension of the movement to Kovno and Vilna, the Russian Government need not seek for further evidence of revolution. That the telegrams do not convey the whole story of the revolt seems, however, clear, for the extent to which the movement has affected the provinces cannot be accurately gauged by anybody but the Government. If they can neither make war nor govern successfully, they can at least suppress news. All that we learn comes from the foreign correspondents in the big cities, and as to what may be happening elsewhere only the echo of reports will ultimately reach the outer world. If the Tsar and his advisers have done nothing else, they have succeeded in destroying the suspicion felt by the workmen towards the middle classes. When the "bourgeoisie" join the proletariat and both classes unite in a common demand for political reforms, those reforms are brought sensibly nearer. Hitherto the political revolutionaries in Russia have belonged exclusively to the educated classes, but their teachings have at last fired the mob, and when the Tsar hid himself in terror from the workers' deputation, he gave a cue to the intellectual classes which they have not been slow to seize. The Emperor had a royal example in British history, but lacking the nerve and the genius of a Richard II to meet a danger he left the way open to others. If the Tsar could not say "I will be your leader," the political revolutionaries have not hesitated, and professors, advocates and men of letters are now heading the proletariat. The cessation of work has extended to the lawyers, who have declined to plead in the courts and declare that they are in accord with the strikers. There could be no more convincing proof of the sincerity of the demand for reform among all classes outside the Government. It is true that in any grant of constitutional concessions the lawyers and writers would be the classes likely to benefit most, and their political instinct would prompt them to make the most of the popular discontent. But we cannot conceive of British barristers and solicitors striking in sympathy with dockers, gas and iron workers and the rest of the Labour world, nor can we conceive of the barristers and pleaders of the Indian Congress sacrificing court practice out of sympythy for the aims of dock coolies and mill-hands. As each day passes it becomes clear that the revolt is no mere uprising of discontent such as Tsardom has had frequently to repress, but the expression of the national voice in a tone that Russian autocracy has never before heard. For the time being the forces of repression will prevail, but the effects of the present outburst will remain to affect the future course of Tsarism. The Workmen's Unions, we are told, are ill-prepared to stand a long financial strain and distress is already being felt. They are not likely to be asked to support the strikers for long, but whatever demands may be made upon the funds, it is not improbable that substantial aid will be given by workmen's and political associations in other European countries where the struggle for liberty has been already fought.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND. CRICKETERS in India will be interested to learn that the personnel of the Australian cricket team for England this year has been practically decided upon. Ten of the team and the manager, who is a cricketer himself and will probably don flannels as occasion arises, have already been selected, while the other four, it having been wisely decided to take fourteen men in addition to F. Laver, the manager, are almost certain to be Howell, Cotter, M'Leod and either Claxton or Saunders. The ten selected are M. A. Noble, V. Trumper, R. A. Duff, J. J. Kelly, A. J. Hopkins, S. E. Gregory, C. Hill, D. R. A Gehrs, P. Newland and W. W. Armstrong. Of these, it is interesting to note that Gehrs and Newland are the only two men who have not previously visited England, while Hill, Gregory and Noble are veterans in the sense that they have each been members of several Australian teams. Some surprise will be felt at the omission of Darling's name, it having been understood that his friends had prevailed upon him to make the trip. Trumble, too, it was understood, would also be included in the team, as there can be no doubt that even now he is far and away the best bowler the Australians have. The four men, who, it is stated, will in all probability be chosen for the remaining places are all bowlers, and of these it will be Cotter's first visit to England. Judging from the comments made in the Australian papers, the critics, while confident that in batting the team will be able to hold its own against the flower of English cricket, are not so hopeful about the bowling, and with good reason too, as, although Noble, Howell, Saunders, Hopkins, M'Leod, and Cotter, sound formidable enough on paper, none of these bowlers is in reality as good as those of previous Australian teams. The wicket-keeping will be in the capable hands of Kelly, with Newland as his understudy. There can be no question about the strength of the batting, and in this department the team compares favourably, all things considered, with any previous combination since 1882, as the pick of English bowlers will probably admit at the end of the tour.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE AND THE NAVY. A SERVICE contemporary throws cold water on the idea that the Mercantile Marine would ever be of any material use to the Navy in time of war for its reserves, and points out that in these times of steam navies, of engines of war like boxes of machinery, and highly trained men proficient in some particular branch of science, it is doubtful if any large drafts of men could be relied upon for service with the Fleet. The Navy League, in a letter recently sent round to the Press, have drawn a rather harrowing picture of the condition of the British Mercantile Marine in war, believing that it would be depleted of British seamen, and would be altogether manned by foreigners. It is well and highly patriotic of the Navy League to say that it is necessary for the country's interests that service in the Mercantile Marine should be made attractive to British boys of good physique and respectable parentage, and were British shipowners to employ such boys, without compulsion or other undue interference by the State with the conduct of the ship-owners' business, we believe that the Mercantile Marine would be of just as much use to the Navy for valuable recruits as it was in olden times. At present the Royal Navy Reserve, which is entirely recruited from the Mercantile Marine, is at nothing like the strength it ought to be, and this is due, in a great measure, to the unpopularity of the Mercantile Marine, which no longer attracts the class of men who join the Royal Navy Reserve. Improve the conditions of service in the Mercantile Marine, and there would be no need to take a pessimistic view of its utility to the Navy in time of war, for men of the right sort would be forthcoming to join the Royal Navy Reserve, and would be available for service in the Navy when required.

HIS MAJESTY the King has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. Scott O'Conner's newly-published work on Burma entitled. "The Silken East."

THE International Postal Congress, which was to have been held in Rome in May, has been postponed.

THE Viceroy will preside at the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University on the 11th February His Excellency will start for Assam on his shooting trip on the 12th, returning on the 26th.

THE weekly English mail special train will probably be quickened up between Naini-Junction and Jubbulpore, as its rate of speed is at present less than that of ordinary mail trains beween those two stations.

THE Ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. H. E. E. Procter of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company.

IT is calculated that 150,000 coolies will be required on the construction of the new canals in the Punjab. These figures show the great demand which will be made upon the local labour market for several years to come.

THE Maharaja of Benares will pay a visit to Calcutta early next month to see the Viceroy. Afterwards His Highness means to go on an extended tour in Southern India, which is to include shooting expeditions in the States of Mysore and Travancore.

WE have received the first two numbers of "The Cosmopolitan Review," a new Bombay periodical started in the interests of the Mahomedan Communities. It is published monthly and claims to meet the need for a journal in English to advocate the interests it represents.

WHAT Kuropatkin said of Stoessel everyone has read. Put him in the open and the Japs would outmanœuvre him every time. Set him with his back to the wall and the devil himself would attack him in vain. And with his back to the wall Stoessel has abundantly borne out this estimate of his powers. Nor should a tribute be withheld at the present time from the General's heroic wife, who, according to universal testimony, has shown herself throughout the long drawn agonies of the siege so fit a mate for her soldier-spouse. Perhaps her part was even harder than that of her husband. But the courage and endurance of Russian women are almost proverbial.

"NILGIRI Planter" writes:—"Death has removed from our community that well known and popular planter, Mr. Henry Simon. After only a week's illness he passed peacefully away on Sunday night, the 15th instant, at his residence 'Briarly.' Having started his planting career on these Hills so long ago as in the early sixties, he had been, up to the time of his death, over 28 years manager of Messrs. Hunter and Allan's estates, which he conducted with marked ability and skill. Cheery of disposition, hospitable in the extreme, and a true friend, he will be much missed in the District; there will be many of us who will look back to the goodfellowship we enjoyed with "Old Henry." I am sure the planters of this district join in tendering their warmest sympathies to his widow."

NEW Zealand is just as rich in health-resorts and natural spas as in beauty-spots and the "Magazine of Commerce" urges its claims from the health point of view. On the high, breezy central plateau of the North Island, in the sunny valleys of the North Auckland Peninsula, on the ozone-breathing coasts of the south, or inland by Hanmer's warm mineral springs, where the mountain air is ever pure and fresh and lung-strengthening, or on the shores of the great Otago lakes—everywhere there is in the pleasant climate health for the sick and a bracing tonic for the "run-down." The worn and fagged business man who can afford the time and the modest expenditure of cash necessary for a run out to New Zealand and back would certainly find it a profitable investment.

HACHETTE'S "Almanach du Drapeau" gives the statistics of the smallest armies in the world. The smallest of them all is that of Monaco, with 75 guards, 75 carbineers, and 20 firemen. Next comes that of Luxemburg, with 135 gendarmes, 170 volunteers, and 39 musicians. In case of war, says the laws, "the number of volunteers, may be temporarily raised to 250." In the Republic of San Marino, they have universal compulsory service, with the result that they can put in the field nine companies, comprising 950 men and 38 officers, commanded by a marshal. This, however, is the war strength of the forces. On a peace footing the Republic can only put one company of sixty men on the parade-ground. In the case of the Republic of Liberia, the most striking feature is the proportion of officers to privates. There are 800 of the former and only 700 of the latter. None the less, the Republic issues proclamations of neutrality when wars break out between the great Powers of Europe.

FOR months past the French embassy in Constantinople has been negociating with the Porte, with the view to obtain a concession for a French company to construct a Railway line from Damascus to Aleppo, these efforts have at last been successful inspite of German opposition, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique." The line in question is not a long one, but is of considerable commercial importance, for Aleppo is a business centre of the first class and the surrounding country is very fertile. The town will be brought by the line in connection with Beyrout, its natural outlet on the Syrian coast. Germany sought to include Aleppo in the district to be served by the Bagdad line of railway, and strove to induce the Sultan to prohibit the construction of any other railroad in that part, but the Porte did not take this view and in granting this new concession has declared that it has been done with the intention of renewing afresh the old and traditional friendship which existed between France and Turkey.

JANUARY IN JAPAN.

A MONTH OF FOUR GREAT FESTIVALS.

THE Japanese are a poor and a strenuous nation, but in spite of their impecuniosity and the necessity of indomitable industry, they play at appointed seasons like children. All Orientals are simple children at their diversions, and this is why visitors from the West find so much to interest them in Eastern festivals. In Dai Nippon the month of January includes four great national celebrations. These are the New Year's Thanksgiving, beginning with a prelude on New Year's Eve, and lasting during the first three days of January; the Firemen's Festival, on January 4; the Festival of Poetry, on January 10; and the Feast of Apprentices on January 16.

It is not generally understood by tourists, writes William Dorban in the "Pall Mall Budget" that the wonderful New Year commemoration in Japan has for its secret impulse the instinct of gratitude to the tutelary divinities of the land. The current controversy as to whether the Japanese are a religious people is absurd for no nation is more addicted to religious observances. Japan is a land of pilgrimages to numerous venerated shrines. At New Year is celebrated the climacteric of Harvest Home. Accordingly while every city is tumultuously en fete every spot being made available for some kind of decoration the most attractive spectacle is the procession of agricultural cars drawn by bulls. Some of these triumphal chariots are magnificent. On the front rides a mock monarch, his retinue being a number of masqueraders and a group of brightly-apparelled geisha girls twanging quaint instruments—kotos, biwas, and samisens. And the car is an allegorical representation of a glorious harvest; the platform on which the gaily-attired mummers rest consists of rice-bales. Bamboo foliage and lovely fern fronds are mingled tastefully with a bewildering conglomeration of ribbons, streamers, fans, and swinging lanterns, to make up the bulwarks of the car, which is surmounted by the usual enormous banner of Dai Nippon, representing in crimson velvet, the rising sun, the dazzling white ground of the device being spangled with gold fringe to betoken the rays of the luminary. After the great cars come the curious little hand-cars, each drawn by a gang of labourers, and each filled with rice-bales as samples of the crop so vital for the nation. Banners, lanterns, and evergreen boughs make each vehicle a striking picture, and the coolies are not a little proud of it. During the late autumn and early winter such of the farmers as could leave home have been on pilgrimages to Fuji, to Nikko, and other shrines to pray for good seasons for the next year, and to scatter a few "rin"—very small coins, indeed—at the feet of the various idols. Said an old missionary friend to me one day, "The little Japs are the most thankful people on the face of the earth. If you visit their homes and eat up all the food in their larder, their hearts go out in gratitude to you." The "hyakusho" (farmer) has a busy time during the seasons of toil, planting the tea-shrubs, the "ninjin" (yellow carrot) the "gosen" (rice), and other precious crops. Yet he will sometimes steal time for toilsome journeys between seasons that he may go to climb to the shrine of the sea goddess at Nikko, to make square with her the matter of the weather, and to the Temple of the Holy Horse to feel that god with baked beans. Attention must especially be paid, if possible, to the tombs of Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu beyond that Red Bridge which may only be traversed by the Emperor, so that other worshippers must go round it.

The streets of a Japanese city on New Year's Day are a sight not to be forgotten. All the people are in full sympathy with the "hyakusho," for the farmer is recognised as the mainstay of the nation, and, as he has postponed the great feast of thanksgiving till this convenient time, the urban masses for whom he grows rice and tea with ecstasy join in the opportunity. All Japan bursts into an efflorescence of colour. The simple elegance of the national taste comes into charming evidence. The little brown maids who harvested the tea-leaves as a supreme gift to the gods troop into the towns in their gala dress, and their obis and kimonos vie in tint and design with those of the pretty little mamees and geishas.

Across the portals of the houses are hung "nawas" (grass ropes) to keep out malign ghostly visitors, and red and black fir saplings are formed into little arches which are fantastically but beautifully adorned with all kinds of device in flags, coloured papers, seaweeds, fern-fronds, and especially scarlet "yebis," which are the famous figures of crayfishes embowered in the branches. The most popular of all ornaments is the Ship of Riches, in which are seated effigies of the Seven Gods of Wealth. In the midst of this curious display admiring crowds pass to and fro, and as the day, wears on families go visiting each other, carrying the "seibos" which exactly correspond in meaning with the French "etrennes" on New Year Day. These presents are curious enough. They are commonly carried in pretty packets of coloured and gold paper, most elegantly fastened with silken cords and tassels. The contents are certainly for the most part very odd, for nobody knows whether his friends will give him a dried salmon, a little lot of silken goods, a lucky-bag of fruits and sweets, or some home-made article.

On the fourth day of the New Year, a singular function takes place. It is the great parade of the firemen. As fires are the second terror of Japan, earthquakes being the primary peril, the firemen are subjects of great popular regard. The swarms of boys who have been for three days playing with kites, and the girls who have during the same time been tossing countless shuttlecocks with their battledores, mingle with the dense crowds that line the streets to gaze on the procession. The firemen of Tokio arrange a grand march along the Ginza, the famous chief street of the capital. The proceedings are extraordinary. It is not a continuous progress, for the firemen, wonderfully costumed in blue garments with grotesque red and white symbols of the Fire Dragon, pause now and then to perform acrobatic feats on their long green bamboo ladders. Their antics are such as require great skill and courage, and the spectators are proportionately delighted when one of these general favourites, who may often have risked his life in a conflagration, runs up the rungs while his comrades hold the tall ladder, and steadily poises himself on his head on the summit. The procession of the guilds of the firemen of Tokio march thus by stages to the Temples of Shiba.

On January 10th, occurs the Mikado's own feast. This is the Festival of Poetry. It is the most refined of all Japanese commemorations. It is well-known that the Mikado is himself given to lyrical composition. Japan has for ages had a functionary called the Grand Master of Poetry, and this poet laureate examines a vast number of poems which are sent in to him before January 10th on a topic which he has previously announced. Then, on the day of the festival at the Gocho, or Imperial Palace, he presents to the Emperor those which he considers of sufficient merit. There is no other assembly in the world like that which gathers in the Garden of the Splashing Fountain for this festival. Prince Yoshihito, the Heir-Apparent, and his wife, Princess stand on the right of the Mikado. The Empress Sadoko, surrounded by her maids of honour, is seated on the left, and at her feet are six Royal princesses. Only the highest dignitaries of the Court are admitted on this occasion to the Imperial presence. The garden is a dream of loveliness. Cedars stand on velvet lawns. Camellias are in full bloom. Through the foliage of bamboos and other trees glimpses of the landscape are afforded. Subdued music is performed by an orchestra, and fairy-like dancers go through their evolutions while the chosen competitors copy their verses on white silk fans.

January 16 brings the least important of the four January functions. The Festival of Apprentices is time-honoured and traditional, and is a great national tribute to the honour of industry. There are no idlers in Japan. Those who learn a business of any technical order cultivate it to perfection. Apprentices in Japan are as self-respecting and as much respected by others as in the Middle Ages were our English youths who were bound and articled to masters of various crafts. The apprentices of every town go to some shrine to make obeisance to this or that divinity. Then they enjoy a holiday which is chiefly spent in frequenting shows where jugglers, acrobats, and wrestlers display their tricks. There is much sake drinking on this particular day. The Apprentices Festival is repeated on July 16.

REVOLT EXTENDS.

STRIKES IN THE PROVINCES.

REFORM LEADERS ARRESTED.

PETERSBURG IN DARKNESS.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL APPOINTED.

REIGN OF TERROR BEGUN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 24.

A general strike has broken out at Kovno and Vilna. This extension of the movement in the Provinces is regarded as a serious symptom.

M. Hessen, a leading Liberal journalist, has been arrested.

The St. Petersburg workmen's club has been closed.

Several other leaders of the movement, including professors, advocates and litterateurs were arrested last night.

The barristers and solicitors met at the Law Courts and resolved on declaring their solidarity with the strikers and declining to plead in Courts.

No strikers have hitherto been arrested.

The St. Petersburg workmen's unions are deficient in funds, and distress is beginning to be felt.

In consequence of the non-publication of the newspapers, the public at St. Petersburg are unaware of the extensive movement in the Provinces, which is apparently the result of a general elaborate plan.

Nevski Prospect to-day was filled with crowds of spectators despite the warnings of the police to remain indoors.

Business is at a standstill and the houses and shops are barricaded.

Owing to the extension of the strike among the electric light employees, the capital is again partly in darkness.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

M. Trepoff, who was lately fired at by a student at Moscow, and whose name, when he was Chief of Police at Moscow, was synonymous with martial law has been appointed to the new office of Governor-General of St. Petersburg, with dictatorial powers.

He was installed in the Winter Palace yesterday afternoon, when he immediately summoned the Chiefs of Police and ordered them to act with vigour. He then summoned the Military Commanders.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the wholesale arrests of Liberals has begun, inaugurating a reign of terror.

The prisons are now as full as the hospitals.

Maxime Gorki is stated to have been arrested whilst other papers report that Gorki has escaped.

The Municipality of Moscow has re-elected, by 113 votes to 10, Prince Galitzin as Mayor, which post he had lately resigned.

Serious rioting is reported at Randan, Kovno and Vilna.

Father Gapon has issued fresh letters to the troops and various classes of society urging them to unite for vengeance on the bloodthirsty Tsar and all his reptile brood and his Ministers, who are pillagers.

These are being manifolded and distributed in thousands.

LATER.

Apparently the censorship is being enforced for the news from Russia is scanty, but the authorities seem to have gained a complete mastery at St. Petersburg.

EUROPEAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Indignation in France.

NO SYMPATHY WITH AUTOCRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 25.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 24th January, says that the comments of the Paris papers on the state of affairs in Russia are almost as strong as those of London. The "Times" correspondent says that the Russian autocracy has not only excited the scorn and execration of the whole civilised world, but has alienated what little sympathy it retained in the only country in Europe, where it still counted friends.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" is apparently the only European paper attempting to excuse the massacre. It says "an onset of this character must be opposed by the full authority of the State or else the State is lost."

The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that in official quarters the shooting of the workmen appears to be regarded as a painful necessity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA AND THE WAR.

Breach of Neutrality Denied.

VIOLATIONS BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

A Washington telegram states that China has replied to Mr Secretary Hay's note regarding her violation of neutrality, and denies having swerved an iota from her neutrality and considers Russia has violated neutrality a number of times.

THE SURRENDER AT PORT ARTHUR.

The "Times" Peking correspondent, who has visited Port Arthur, speaks of the astounding misrepresentations of General Stoessel about the conditions of the garrison, and says there is no more discreditable surrender recorded in history.

• For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28. Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STORMING OF GYANTSE.

Reward for Bravery.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR AN OFFICER.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Captain Grant, of the Gurkhas, has been gazetted to receive the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the storming of Gyantse.

THE TIBET SETTLEMENT.

British Commissioner Appointed.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, I. C. S., has been appointed Commissioner to negotiate with the Chinese Commissioner regarding the Anglo-Tibetan agreement.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Commercial Treaty between Austria and Germany has been signed after most difficult negotiations.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Bishop of Llandaff is dead.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The organisation of the Indian Railway Board is likely to involve legislation.

SIR ACQUIN MARTIN.

Sir Acquin Martin has arrived in Calcutta.

A NEW LIGHT RAILWAY.

The Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway will be opened at Calcutta on the 13th instant.

AGITATION AGAINST THE TEA DUTY.

An "Englishman" cable dated London, the 23rd instant, reports that the Council of the newly-formed Anti-Tea Duty League will consist of not less than twenty-one members, including representatives of all branches of the tea trade.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S RETURN.

STEAMER IN QUARANTINE.

An "Englishman" cable from Hongkong states that the Messageries steamer Australian has been quarantined as one of the Russian officers has small-pox.

General Stoessel is accompanied by a number of paroled officers.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT SEQUEL.

HEAVY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

A case has commenced in the High Court, Calcutta in which Mary Ann Wilder, widow of William John Wilder, who was knocked over and killed by a tram in 1903, claims a quarter of a lakh of rupees damages for the loss of her husband from the Tramway Company.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Official permission has been given to Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company to give a demonstration of the Slaby Arco system of wireless telegraphy between Diamond Harbour and Fort William, Calcutta.

MIAN MIR WATER-SUPPLY.

A grant of Rs. 29,000 has been made for the Mian Mir water-supply.

CAVALRY RELIEFS.

The following British Cavalry Reliefs in 1905 1906 have been sanctioned :—4th Hussars from Meerut to South Africa ; 17th Lancers from England to Meerut.

CONCESSION TO NON-COMBATANTS ON FIELD SERVICE.

The Government of India have decided that all the non-combatants of the Indian Army when on field service, whether permanent men or those temporarily engaged for the campaign only, including the Supply and Transport Corps Reservists, shall in future, if invalided or recommended for leave by a competent medical authority in consequence of sickness or injuries contracted on, or due to, field service, be granted, at the discretion of the superior officer of the individual concerned, free conveyance to their homes or to other stations in India, and return passage if they have subsequently to rejoin for duty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel B B Russell succeeds Brevet Colonel Onslow next month in command of the 3rd Sappers.

Surgeon General Sir Thomas Gallwey, Principal Medical Officer, India, arrives from home in the steamer Macedonia about the 5th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel F J Lambkin and Major A B Hinde, R A M C, are about to be transferred to the Imperial Establishment.

Captain J Conway, R A M C, remains at home on extended sick leave.

The 119th Infantry from Baroda will arrive at the Sassoon Dock for embarkation in the R I M S Hardinge, proceeding to Hongkong, on the 1st February in two special troop trains.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The New Year Festival.

FRANCE AND THE MUSCOVITE.

CAPTAIN KLADO INTERVIEWED.

PARIS, JAN. 6.

With the majority of the French nation the New Year is the most important festival in the twelve months, and the manner of its passing of great moment. To overlook a superior in the round of visits or to neglect a relative in the sending out of cards and presents may be fraught with the gravest consequence for the delinquent. Many a family legacy has gone astray because of a little lack of attention. The most curious toy exhibited this year along the two miles of Boulevard shop-land is, perhaps, Uncle Theodore. Uncle is bald-headed and fashioned in terra-cotta. But if you follow out the instructions of the tradesmen you may soon raise a crop of luxuriant hair above the brows of the avuncular relative. The system recalls that of cultivating mustard and cress upon wet flannel. The top of uncle's head is dipped in warm water ; seeds are planted, and presently the cranium is covered with verdure. If you desire more speedy emotions, you have it in the hundred mechanical toys which whirr unceasingly on the counters of the little shops, and in the latest novelties and surprises whose qualities for amusement are descanted upon by raucous-voiced camelots. The booth-keepers are the aristocrats of the fair, but their less wealthy brethren who have a mere table upon which to expose their wares, unsheltered from the winds of heaven often have a larger audience by reason of their ingenious "patter" and their unconventional ways of doing business.

A fine and extremely cold day ushered in the New Year. The official visits began early in the morning, as is the salutary practice in this early-rising country. The President received the leading politicians, the diplomatic body, and the chief functionaries of the Republic in the course of the day, and most of the Ministers held receptions on their own account. One of the exceptions was the new Minister of War, M Berteaux, who set the example of giving his staff three days' holiday and excusing them from attendance at the New Year function. General Andre's successor is of the stuff of reformers for, not content with making a breach in the Chinese wall of custom, he needs must innovate in the manner of Ministerial locomotion. Instead of driving into the courtyard of the President's Palace in the traditional brougham, with footmen cockaded with the tri-colour, he has adopted the automobile. Moreover, the car is painted red—a true chariot of Mars.

Life's little worries are accentuated at the New Year. It is the moment when the world develops an inordinate appetite for etrennes. Be you ever so humble, you shall hardly escape the giving of the New Year tips. The postman is the first of your callers who expects his three or four francs in exchange for an absurd almanack, gilt-edged, which, notwithstanding the anti-clerical tendencies of the powers, gives you full information on the subject of Saints' days. Hardly have you mastered the leading feasts in the calendar, than you receive the interested salutation of the facture des journaux, another State employee, who feels that his services are inadequately remunerated the other three hundred and sixty-four days. He demands his etrennes without even offering you a gilded quid pro quo. If you have not already loosed your purse-strings to the concierge, now is the last moment for making your peace with that powerful personage, upon whom the success or failure of your household arrangements so largely depend in the coming year. Nor do you escape the general mendicity if you take your walks abroad. The begger awaits you at every street corner. It is licensed industry to-day. No more deplorable spectacle can be imagined than this array of the halt, the maimed, and the blind which endeavour to excite the commiseration of the passer-by. Doubtless there are deserving cases amongst those who stretch out a hand to catch the alimentary son, but it to be feared that the large proportion beg and are not ashamed.

Sir Edmund Monson took leave of the President, on Saturday evening, having now completed his terms of office as his Majesty's Ambassador to the French Republic. Sir Francis Bertie presents his credentials in a few days, but he will not enter into residence in the Faubourg St. Hornore for two or three months that period being necessary to the completion of the alterations, which have been in progress since the summer and are not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of the hotel being inhabited. In the meantime, the Embassy will be conducted by Mr. de Bunsen, an amiable and accomplished diplomat who has seen service in many parts of the world. Mr. Barclay, who, as already announced, has obtained a superior grade at Rio de Janeiro, is detained in Paris pending the conclusion of the Hull Commission, with which he is officially concerned as the private secretary to the British Admiral, Sir Lewis Beaumont.

The fall of Port Arthur monopolises conversation and the columns of the newspapers. It is a curious fact notwithstanding this that the persons in all classes of society with whom I have spoken on the subject fail to grasp its real importance. It is a sad blow to Russia they say and of course the moral effect will be great, but our faith is not lessened in ultimate victory of our allies. This may be taken as a transcript of the general view. It is believed that Russia will recover her prestige by some great land victory. The railway is still intact say these determined optimists and when Kuropatkin's new forces arrive, he will be in a position to offer battle on equal if not superior terms. Indeed the impression appears to prevail here that the Japanese have come to the end of their resources both as to men and money and that they will before long be forced to submit to the overwhelming character of the Russian supplies. So firm remains the confidence in the eventual good fortune of Muscovite arms and in the country's ability to emerge unbroken financially from the struggle that the new loan presently to be floated in Paris will assuredly be freely be five taken up. I understand that the appointment will hundred millions of francs here and the remaining three hundred millions in Berlin.

Coupled with this almost touching fidelity to the fortunes of the nation amie et alliee is, however, a strong feeling that the Baltic Squadron should be recalled before it tries conclusions with the battleships of Admiral Togo. Whilst I have here given the popular view, there are, of course, in the Chancelleries well-informed diplomats who see with other eyes the course of events. With one of the most distinguished of these public servants I had a conversation. I think the war cannot last much longer, he said, I give it six months. Surely both sides must see that there is little to gain by continuing so costly and terrible a struggle. It does not appear to me that the Japanese are moving on Mukden, and the Russians can hardly imagine, on their side that they can eject the enemy from entrenched positions to the south of them. Consequently there is a stalemate. Neither side can do anything ; why not, therefore, throw up the game ? In p rely official quarters, that is to say, the Quai d'Orsay, one heard naturally Autre son decloche. Impossible that there can be even a hint of peace at this moment, said my informant. Russia has her own public opinion, not to speak of her prestige as a nation, to satisfy ; she must continue the fight until she gains a great battle. Then may come talk of peace but certainly not before. Whence will overtures of peace come, when they do come ? I put the question to certain skilled diplomats. The most authoritative answered : It is obviously in the interest of France more than any country not directly connected to end this struggle, but her position is extremely delicate. I am hardly see how she can make the first overt step. That duty, I imagine, will fall to the United States ; but, of course, such an idea is the purest speculation at this moment.

Surprise is still expressed there at the recall of Admiral Kaznakeff, the Russian representative on the Hull Commission. The reasons advanced in the newspapers are, the age of the Admiral and his slight affliction with deafness. Captain Klado, quite the most interesting as well as the most authoritative of the witnesses at present in Paris, has just declared that there is no special significance in the recall. He knew that the Tsar wished to have a report from the Admiral's lips ; it might be that the veteran officer dreaded the length of the inquiry—at any rate, his successor, Admiral Doubassoff, had been expected in Paris for some time, where he should preside over a technical Commission concerned with the purchase of war material. I have heard it stated from a likely source that in appointing Kaznakoff in the first instance, Russia wished to make sure that her representative would preside at the initial gathering, that being apparent from the seniority of the officer. However that may be, Russia appears to feel it imperative upon her to strengthen her hands in an inquiry which is being conducted with a seriousness possibly undreamed of in St. Petersburg.

Captain Klado, who is a man of an engaging personality, talked freely when interview of the war and of the situation created thereby. The captain, naturally, was not to be drawn into an expression of opinion as to the aims of Rozhdestvensky—a very common view, at least privately expressed in Paris, being that the Baltic squadron was never intended to reach Port Arthur—but he said that, personally, he thought a mistake had been made in dismantling the ships of the Pacific Fleet to furnish guns for the ramparts and allowing the vessels themselves to be sunk at their moorings instead of sallying out to meet the enemy. "No doubt there would have been great loss of life," said the Russian officer, "but we should have crippled the Japanese, so that they could not have come to close quarters with the Baltic Squadron." From the war the conversation flowed easily to the Hull Inquiry. "It is quite wrong to suppose that we were out of our course on the night in question : we were following the direct route from Skagen to the Straits of Dover," he observed. "It is also incorrect to say that the incident occurred on the Dogger Bank, we were miles from that point eighty miles, in fact from the Scandinavian coast." Taking pencil and paper, the Russian drew a route chart of the North Sea indicating a spot opposite the Doggar. Impossible, he said to confuse torpedo boat with fishing craft. Look here ? and with a few strokes he drew the two in juxtaposition. Moreover, he said, "the top part of a trawler is a light colour, whereas the torpedo-boat is uniformly painted some dark hue."

Whilst disclaiming any competency in the regions of diplomacy, Captain Klado had some interesting things to say on matters of general policy affecting Russia. For instance, he insisted that the Dardanelles should be open to the ships of the world, irrespective of nationality. It is not to be supposed, he said, that France would oppose us in that idea. Germany has shown by her attitude on the Bosphorus to be not unfriendly—Turkey would come in after the rest, and the Captain smiled again. This sympathetic man, who has fanned the popular flame in Russia to a so remarkable degree, is a confirmed Anglophil. Mutual interests should bring Russia and England together, he said. England has large interests in China, just as we have. And India ? I hazarded. The Captain's features again broke into a roguish smile. "India is not quite so essential to the English nation as it once was, say in the days of Napoleon, the British Empire has grown since then." But when I was about to expostulate at the assumption, Captain Klado hastened to rectify his earlier impression by remarking, "What we principally seek is sea-board. Now India does not necessarily ——" We both laughed, and the sentence was unfinished. When, reverting to the Hull incident, I suggested that a verdict for Russia by the Commission would mean the condemnation of England for breach of neutrality, my interlocutor hastened to reply : No. The torpedo-boats might have come from Danish or other Scandinavian ports. It is not the province of the Commission to find that out Moreover it is well-known that both sides receive armaments from neutral nations. Our ships are now steaming to the Far East with British coal.

PROGRESS IN KOREA.

In Korea the Japanese have been working vigorously in many directions. Transport facilities claimed first attention. On the 1st of this month trains were to run between Fusan and Seoul. The military line that has for its objective Wiju is being briskly carried on, and the Japanese engineers hope to open shortly the line from Liao-Yang to Antung. That from Seoul to Gensan will certainly be finished at the end of this year, writes the correspondent of the "Memorial Diplomatique" from Seoul, and in conjunction with the Seoul-Chemulpo section will form a trans-peninsula line connecting the Yellow and Japanese seas. On the other hand, the lines from Fusan to the Yalu, and from Antung to Liao-Yang will place Japan in direct communication with the railway systems of Eastern China, Trans-Siberia and of Europe. The completion of the Korean lines will very certainly have the effect of considerably developing emigration from Japan. Seven days were formerly required for the journey thence to Seoul; it can now be done in fifty-six hours. The railway employees scattered along the lines already form an important nucleus of colonisation. Then the numerous Japanese emigration societies are booming the new outlets the country offers to future colonists, but the definite possession of Korea is the only thing that will give a permanent real impulse to emigration.

In other departments besides railways the Japanese have defined, complete and practical programmes. The finances are to be placed under the control of a Japanese intendant, whose duty it will be to carry out all the necessary financial reforms. Japan will advance the sums required on condition that all previous loans be paid off first. No new loan can be contracted for, or at least will not stand, without the approval of the Japanese Minister in Korea. The monetary system will be that of Japan, but while Japanese money will circulate freely in Korea, Korean coins which are copper will disappear from circulation. A central bank will be created at Seoul to facilitate the regular levy of taxes and the management of the public funds. A model administration will be instituted as an experiment in one of the provinces of Korea, and if its working be satisfactory, the same system will be extended to all the other provinces. If Korea express a wish that Japan should watch over her interests abroad and protect Korean subjects in foreign countries, the ministers and Korean consuls abroad will be recalled, ministers of foreign countries at Seoul will, similarly, be withdrawn and only foreign consuls will remain.

The Korean army will be reduced from 20,000 men, its present strength, to 1,000, and all the garrisons, except that of Seoul, will be disbanded. The Korean military system will be identical with that of Japan, of which it will form an integral part. The Korean Court, mindful of its dignity, are to dismiss all soothsayers, male and female, fortune-tellers and other individuals whose profession encourages superstition, and all these persons will be driven from the entourage of the Korean sovereign. Useless officials and sinecures will be suppressed. The sale of public posts will be abolished and salaries will be raised. Public instruction will be organised on the Japanese model. The Government and the Court will be independent one of another and their respective positions will be defined.

THE EMPIRE BIOSCOPE.

Last evening at the Novelty Theatre Mr. E. B. Wills of the Empire Bioscope Company gave the first of a series of exhibitions of living pictures. As Mr. Wills claims his apparatus is the most perfect of its kind ever introduced into India, and it is patent even to the most casual observer that it is—at all events a vast improvement even on the excellent machine he brought out two years ago. The scenes he showed last evening included representations of incidents in the Russo-Japanese war, the Great Motor Derby, the most wonderful picture yet exhibited, "Whirling the Worlds," the great success of the Alhambra Theatre. In addition he gave a variety of sensational and amusing pictures. To appreciate the attractiveness of the entertainment it must be seen.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

AWARDS TO THE LADIES' SECTION.

The following awards have been made in the Ladies' Section of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition :—

GOLD MEDALS.

The Infant Jesus Orphanage, Mulagamude, South Travancore—Handmade laces.

Mrs Flewker, Bombay—Starfish crochet cake doily.

Head Parsi Priest, Navsari—"Kasti" used by Parsis.

Miss Blanchard—Embroidered muslin tea cloth.

Miss S S Daniel, Bangalore—Handkershief border.

Miss W F D'Arcy, Baroda—Print Lace Tea cloth.

Lady Ali Shah, Bombay—Satin door purdah.

Miss M P Kharegat—Hand painted silk.

Mrs Soonabai S Mistry, Bombay—Embroidered cushion.

Parsi Women's Work Class, Bombay—Silk gown.

The Rani of Hill Chittagong—Piece of hand-worked cloth ; also another gold medal for a similar article.

Mrs Serinze, Bombay—Venetian lace.

Miss K Campbell, Neemuch—Doily.

Ruttonbai Pandaji School—Embroidered 'Jabla'.

St Joseph's Convent, Bandora—Cushion ; also another gold medal for some crochet shawls.

Mrs R M Rustomjee, Bombay—Oil painting.

SILVER MEDALS.

Petit Family—Printed silk saree.

Sister Mary Apresentacao (Panjim), Goa—Stole on satin.

Mrs G Brookes Smith, Jamnagar—Trimming work.

Miss Campbell (C P Mission Girls' Orphanage), Ratlam—Coloured sarees.

Mrs Lalubai, Bhownagar—Gold and silver embroidered cloth.

Miss Patuck, Bombay—Hand painted silk.

Mrs R Harris, Bangalore—Drawn-thread Pinafore.

Mrs M Hughes, Belgaum—Drawn-thread Doily.

Mrs R Amaria, Bombay—Gold torchon lace.

Miss Duthie—Lace-handkerchief.

Mrs Bamji, Navsari—Kusti work.

Mrs Javerbai Lukhmidas—Silk skirt,

Sheshayar Pattaya—"Kasida" saree.

Miss A P Ghadialli—Point lace collars.

Kastibai Rendalkar, Hubli—Photo.

Miss Maggie Menezes, Bombay—Tapestry-worked picture.

Miss E M Hand, Bombay—Water colour painting.

Mrs Jessie Peltier, Bombay—Picture.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Mrs D D Parakh, Bombay—Embroidered picture

Mrs J C Panday, Rayapuram, Madras—Picture

Miss B L Palankote, Bombay—Water Colour Painting.

Aimai Mistry, Bombay—Crayon Portrait

Abdul Latiff—Silk skirt with crochet borders

Mrs B Tyabji—White Tatting Band

Miss N B Vakil, Surat—Kusti

Mrs J Lakhmidas—Silk satin skirt

Miss D B Vatcha—Pair of embroidered sleeves

Mrs Pestonji Muncherji—Glass Writing Set

Miss N B Vakil—Thread for Kasti

Miss M Stephen, Bombay—Drawn-thread doily

Miss E C Spencer, Bombay—Hand knitted fancy thread stockings

Miss H H Apoo, Bombay—Poker Work Screen

Mrs G J Bhaisett—Brass Tajia

Miss A F Mehta, Bombay—Embroidered "Jabla"

Miss R Amaria, Bombay—Samples of Torchon

Framroz and Brothers, Amraoti—Lace

Miss M Martin, Lucknow—Irish crochet lace collars ; besides another medal for a Point Lace Parasol

Miss B J Cama, Bombay—Ribbon Work Frame

Miss Soonabai Cooper, Surat—Embroidered Table Cloth.

Presentation Convent, Vepery, Madras—Embroidered Scarf.

Mrs Scrinze, Bombay—Venetian Lace

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Miss Julia D'Mello, Bombay—Picture.

S S Roy, Bombay—Needlework Portrait of the late Queen,

Miss Maneckbai R Agar, Bombay—Picture

Soonabai S Jussawala, Bombay—Painting of a Hindu lady,

Goculdas Tejpal School, Bombay—Embroidered table centres,

Mrs M P Khareghat, Bombay—Drawn Thread Tray cloth.

Miss A Fyzee, Janjira—Tapestry worked Chiffon veil.

Miss Jairajbai Peerbai, Bombay—Embroidered Silk,

Bachubai Darukhanawalla, Bombay—Gold lace cotton,

Mrs F B Tyabji—Red Satin Skirt

Mrs Hydary, Bombay—Woollen Socks

Wesleyan Mission, Secunderabad—Laces

Miss Abbott, Bombay—Embroidered Cushion Cover

Miss Evans—Handmade buttons

C M S Mission, Dummaguden—Coffee Jackets, etc

Miss S Tyabji, Baroda—Torchon Lace,

Miss B A Palankote, Bombay—Waxwork.

Akabai Banavelkar, Bombay—Hair ornaments.

Miss Goshal—Music composition.

Mrs E H Burt, Bombay—Jade Work

Church of Scotland Girls' Orphanage, Poona—Drawn Thread Tea Cosey

Mrs Bamji—Kusti.

Ratanbai A Gadiali, Bombay—Cardboard House.

Miss C A Abdul Latiff, Bombay—Embroidered Skirt.

Miss Jerbai Cooper—Torchon Lace.

Mrs D B Vatcha—Venetian Lace Handkerchief.

Miss A H Fyzee—Crystoleum Painting.

Mrs Ali Akbar—Blue Art Chiffon.

Miss Jerbai S Mistry—Unfinished gold and silver embroidery work.

Miss Josephine D'Mello—Silk Lace Cushion.

Mrs Elizabeth Cooper, Bombay—Collotype Work.

J R Unwalla, Bombay—Photograph view.

Miss S B Mehta, Bombay—Canvas Work picture.

Laxmibai Thaka, Hyderabad—Dressed Picture.

Miss Jerbanoo S Lalkaka, Ahmedabad—Crayon Picture.

St Joseph's Convent, Bandora—Lace doily.

THE CUSTOMS BALL.

The annual ball given by the members of H. M.'s Bombay Customs Service took place at the Town Hall on Tuesday night and proved to be one of the successful functions of the season. The attendance was very large, some three hundred being present The interior of the hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and evergreens. The massive columns supporting the roof were draped in blue and crimson cloth and decorated with garlands of evergreens, while a number of Union Jacks and festoons hung across the hall added greatly to the general effect. The organ platform was literally hidden in foliage and the canvas floor which was laid down for the dance materially contributed to the brightness of the scene. The hall was brilliantly illuminated and embellished with several large mirrors on which designs appropriate to the occasion had been drawn up. The dancing commenced at 9 o'clock to the strain of a string band and continued till the small hour of the morning. The supper was served in the Durbar Room at midnight. The Committee responsible for the arrangement of the ball consisted of the following gentlemen :—The Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins (President) ; Mr. E. Gray, Mr. M. M. Gubbay, and Mr. A. E. Boyd (Vice-Presidents) ; Messrs. G. A. Saunders, P. J. Boylette, E. Ingle, B. H Selkirk, H. F. Davies, M. Veevers, C. V. Louth, C. W. Maidment, C. F. Smith (Members) ; and Mr. L. McGuire and Mr. W. Tyler (Hon. Secretaries).

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey presiding. There were also present :—Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

PADLOCKS FOR WATER DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs John Fleming and Co of 1,000 padlocks required by the water department at a total cost of Rs 716. Quotations were invited for the required supply and Messrs John Fleming and Co., whose quotation was the lowest, had offered two kinds of locks. The price of one kind amounted to Rs. 590 and of the other to Rs. 716 for 1,000. The Commissioner had accepted the latter kind as it was of superior make.

The report was recorded.

PURCHASE OF STOP-COCKS.

The Commissioner wrote to the Committee informing that body that he had sanctioned the purchase of stop-cocks and wrought-iron turning handles with taper box ends of different sizes from Messrs Marshall, Sons and Co., at a total cost of Rs. 2,710-4-0. The articles are of special manufacture by Messrs Hayward Taylor and Co., London and Luton, England, and are of their "new river" pattern suitable for use for high pressure water supply.

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

INSUFFICIENT WATER-SUPPLY.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Chairman from Mr. Rustomji Kavasji Kavarana and 9 others, lessees and residents of bungalows on the Bombay Improvement Trust Agripada Estate, praying for relief from the hardship of insufficient water supply due to the absence of any water-main in their locality.

The Commissioner in his remarks on the above complaint stated :—The question of laying water-mains in the roads on the Estate had been deferred pending settlement of the question of the drainage of the Estate. As the Improvement Trust have now agreed to bear the charge for the latter work, and I am arranging to invite tenders, I intend soon addressing the Corporation in regard to water-mains. In the meantime the residents of the bungalows in question are getting as good a supply as it is possible to give under existing circumstances.

It was resolved to inform the applicants that the question of laying water mains on the estate, which had been deferred pending settlement of the question of the drainage of the estate, was now being again dealt with.

NEW TYPE OF CUTCHRA CARTS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation of the 18th February 1904, approving of increase of 102 cutchra carts at a cost of Rs. 10,200, I have to state that the Executive Engineer has since constructed a cart of an improved type, with teakwood frame and bamboo lining. The Health Officer approves of this type and recommends its adoption in the construction of the 102 carts required. The new carts cost Rs. 228-4-0 each, against Rs. 100 for a cart of the old type, and the grant available, viz., Rs. 10,238-1-10, is therefore insufficient to meet the cost of the 102 carts required. There are 20 sets of English axles and cast steel naves in the workshops belonging to the Health Department which could be utilized, and the total cost of making 102 carts of the new pattern would, therefore, amount to Rs. 21,187 as under :—20 carts (using the axles and naves available) at Rs. 123-6-0 each, Rs. 2,470, and 82 carts (using the axles and naves available) at Rs. 228-4-0 each, Rs. 18,717.

In regard to the new cart the Health Officer reports as under:—"The trial has proved very satisfactory and it is found that the cart answers our requirements very well. There is no difficulty in unloading it, and the wheels are a great improvement on those of the present carts. It does not oscillate or jolt from side to side in the same way that the present carts do, and if all our carts were fitted with the same kind of wheels they would run much lighter and smoother than they do at present and prevent to a great extent the bullocks from getting sore necks."

The Executive Engineer informs me that the probable life of the new type of the cart will be considerably greater than that of the existing type and it will require less repairs. I approve of the Health Officer's proposal and request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the construction of the 102 carts according to the improved type, and to the extra cost amounting to Rs. 10,919 (Rs. 21,187—Rs. 10,238) being met by an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

LECTURE ON "MALARIA."

Last evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, Captain W. Glen Lisson, I. M. S., of the Parel Research Laboratory, delivered another interesting lecture on "Malaria," when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided, the fairly good audience including several ladies. The lecture was more or less on the various parasites of malaria, Captain Liston basing his remarks on the same strains as the lecture which he delivered recently at the Bombay Exhibition, and which we published at the time. The speaker added, however, that the Gowalia Tank was stated to be a favourite breeding place for a group of anopheles. The species of anophele which bred in tanks generally was never associated with malaria. He had been represented as saying that Gowalia Tank is the cause of the fever in that district. But it was far otherwise. He was speaking from considerable experience of the nature of the mosquitoes found in this tank, for he had frequently spent several mornings with a friend in studying the flora and fauna of the tank. In the first place very few mosquitoes could be found in the tank, and it was quite a mistake to say that it swarmed with mosquitoes. He had never found any species which had at any time been shown to play any part in the propagation of malaria. He was at a loss therefore to understand the recent resolution of the Corporation which rejected the admirable advice of the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer to have a thorough inquiry made into the health of this neighbourhood, but decided to delay another month till an estimate could be given of how much it would cost to clean the tank. Had it yet been proved that Gowalia Tank was the cause of the sickness ? He thought not. The most important cause of malaria was the leakage from the reservoirs on Malabar Hill, and it was to be hoped that it would be emptied and the sludge and weeds removed from the bottom of the tank. The state of the tank after the recent so-called cleaning was worse than before. The removing of the water and the destruction of sludge had caused the death of an immense population of plants and of animals which inhabited the tank. Putrefaction had then set in, and the smell from the tank, which was to some extent kept down by the animal and plant life living and thriving on the organic debris which found its way into to the tank, has been lately augmented. But while some people advocated cleaning, a newspaper advocated the sulphate of copper as a great and new discovery. The antiseptic properties of copper sulphate was known for ages. A solution of it destroyed the cholera spirillum in less than half an hour. The lecturer gave technical details regarding the strength of the solution required and of the discoveries by Van Ermengem, Sternberg and Koch. The Committee on disinfectants, he said, of the American Public Health Association had proved that the typhoid bacilli were killed in two hours when the solution was present in the strength of 1 in 200. On the strength of these researches would it not be advisable to have the supply of water in Bombay disinfected before use. The lecturer then spoke of the poisonous property of verdigris, acetate of copper, and on the other hand of its beneficial properties in destroying potato blight caused by a parasite called Peronospora Infestans. In conclusion the lecturer remarked that if the Gwalia Tank was a nuisance only in consequence of the smell around it, whether it was worth the money to have it filled up.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. GISELA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Gisela to-day from the Victoria Dock, berth No. 10. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock to-day at 11-45 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health New Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9-30 a.m. sharp to-day :—Miss Beatrice Fowle, Ven. Archdeacon J T E Cockin, Mrs. Cockin, Miss Cockin, Mrs Norman, Mr W B Freer, Mr Gregory, Miss J Murray Clark, Mr. H. Stanton, Mr and Mrs A Sheriff and 2 children and Miss E Stewart.

OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. K. E. Ghamat says that the legal profession has been so overcrowded that there has been a very keen competition, and consequently "a considerable portion of the practitioners are obliged to struggle hard even to eke out a bare living, and that therefore it should be prevented from being surfeited to excess, so that it may also be saved from falling into discredit and disgrace. Mr. Ghamat, like any other ordinary man in any other profession, evidently dreads competition. Perhaps he hopes that by stopping all competition by reducing to the last minimum (will the addition to the profession of one LL. B. and one Barrister-at-Law in a year satisfy him?), the number of the members of the profession, he could recall for himself and his existing learned friends those palmy days that, to his regret, have past gone by, and of which he so wistfully now recalls to memory. Notwithstanding there being many, perhaps too many men, in the profession, how many brilliant men, even in a small number, have we in it? It is possible to get only a few brilliant lawyers from out of a very large number indeed. It is freely admitted by those who are in a position to know, that our bar is far from being a brilliant one. Since there is a dearth of really bright men in spite of the existing numbers, it is easy to conceive what humdrum sort of lawyers we should necessarily have to depend upon if their circle be so restrictedly a small one as Mr. Ghamat desires. In such a small circle people would have but Hobson's choice in the selection of their lawyers. Mr. Ghamat appears to forget the working of the law of demand and supply. As in all other professions, so in his: When the field is really overcrowded, and consequently profits are so terribly cut down as to be unbearable, people will, without any Government or any other aid being called in, cease of their own accord to come into it. It need hardly be said that everybody knows his own interests best. It is a gratuitous assumption by Mr. Ghamat that those who go into the legal profession are beguiled into it by false appearances and false high hopes. Everybody goes into it with eyes wide open, and with the hope that with his ability he might succeed better than many others. If they all turn out to be of nearly the same level, and perforce enter, into competition with one another, why should any one of them grumble? I think the public badly stands in need of some really clever and bright lawyer. There is every chance for such men to amass wealth. Mr. Ghamat seems to run away with the idea that because a man is a lawyer, therefore he must necessarily be earning a comfortable income. As in all other professions, so in that of lawyers, anyone evincing brilliant abilities and great smartness is bound to succeed. But it is surely not reasonable to say that because lawyers do not earn so much as to be comfortable and wealthy, therefore their number should be, by hook or crook, perforce reduced at once to the utmost possible minimum, so that their earnings may be large individually. It is not easy to understand why lawyers should always and in all generations be earning most and be wealthy. If there was a time when people were obliged to pay largely for legal assistance, it therefore does not follow that the same tight sort of condition should always exist, and people should ever continue to pay largely for it. With the change of times, earnings of lawyers must change. It alone is commendable in a man if he would try to rise as high as he could by dint of his own abilities. It only betrays want of ability or brilliancy in a man when he tries to keep others down below himself; and he does so either because he is afraid of competition with them, or, allowing them to rise, he could not attain to a higher level himself. It may be asked what or where is the harm to the community generally in having many, or even too many, lawyers? The community, if anything, gains, inasmuch as it possesses in so many lawyers at least so many good citizens with legal knowledge. If anybody loses, as Mr. Ghamat tries to point out, it is the lawyers themselves. But, surely, those that go in for the profession know their own interests better than anybody else. If any members of the profession misconduct themselves, so much the worse for themselves and their own personal interests. I do not see why or how, because of some individual misconduct, the profession as a whole could fall into discredit or disgrace. Besides, against such misconduct there is the law wide awake to take care of them. Therefore, let Mr. Ghamat not be uneasy on any score in connection with the legal profession.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

Jan 25.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S.N. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Darley, Mr W	Sun, Mrs C L
Ker, Mr and Mrs J	Shannon, Rev J
Murray, Mr and Mrs	Sandes, Mr R D
Millar, Mr J M	Spilteler, Capt and Mrs
Nutton, Mr W	Taylor, Dr G
Pegge, Mr W C	Young, Mr H A
Read, Mr L R	White, Mr J C
Robbins, Mrs B	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allanson, Capt C J	Loch, Capt and Mrs
Allen, Major R	Learson, Mr L K
Biscoe, Lieut H V	Mead, Mr and Mrs
Bernard, Mrs J H	Medley, Major
Burn, Mr	Owen, Mr O G
De Rhe Phillipe, Mr G	Pooley, Mr F J
Davies, Mr H S	Rose, Mrs
Dahiguen, Mr	Row, Miss
Dinwiddie, Mr R	Sale, Mr E L
Holdsworth, Mrs	Terry, Major
Hay, Mr A G	Wynter, Capt
Heyman, Mr	Wallich, Mr C
Hall, Mr A H	Woodford, Major
Krickenbeck, Capt	

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Major	Westropp, Mr and Mrs

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ARMAND BEHIE.

The following passengers will sail to-day, at 1 p. m., per Messageries Maritimes Coy s.s. Armand Behie from P. Dock shed B for Marseilles &c. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 12-15 p. m., sharp. Native servants and ayahs, and deck passengers must be at the Prince's dock, disinfecting shed, at 10-40 a. m., with all their baggages :—

For Marseilles.—Mr E Hablutzel, Captain C E Thornton, Mr E N Lambrinudi, Mr Marcel Avondo, Lt-Col, Mrs and Miss Pollard and Nurse, Miss M R Mcqueen, Lt J J Aitken, Mr and Mrs Hatton and baby, Mrs Alga Coki, Mr Doize Mrs A Faulkner, Mr J K Anderson, Mr T Wright Mr Valdemaire, Mr Giboudot, Mr Privat Mr Elevell, Mrs Robagliati, Mr F M Even, Miss Sarah Alric, Mrs Delaplane Mr Chouillon, Mr Hulgant Mrs Frichon, Mr Lackdar Ben Ali, Mr Mahomed Ben Salah, Mr Hamou ould Mostifa, Mr Hadri ould Mostifa, Mr Messaoud Ben Belkeir Mr Embarech Ben Metcha, Miss Roberte Hocquard, Mr Mrs; Moise Charbi, Mrs Bertrand Mrs Tissier and 4 children, Mr Levy, Messrs Baulais, Boilevin, Menu Berthelot, Guidicalli, Buigunter Mr and Mrs Chassain, Mr and Mrs Dauphin Delavallel, Messrs Villemin, Standt, Germa Lalou, Moal, Messrs Dauglade, Oliveres, Mr Saumaguac, Mr and Mrs Blanc and 3 children, Reboulet, Pellegrin, Ganjard, Caspar, Peyronny Jean, Mr R P Shutlewood, Mr C A Todd, Messrs Michot, Louvel, Marseau, Le Leizeur, Purand, Rizouliere's, Casson, Pontac Pellissier, Audri.

For Suez.—Mr Ahmar bin Ahmed, Mr Ahmed ben Messaoud Mohamed Ben Salah, Mr Boudief Ben Ahmed Mr W B Bundschuh.

For Port Said.—Mrs Randall Webb, Miss Wood.

For Aden.—Mr Lounef, wife and 6 children, Mr J James Livierats.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

CARBINE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the 15 best scores in Match II fired for at Santa Cruz on the 22nd instant.

	Scores.
1st Se[illegible] In[illegible]r G Lown	61
2nd Gr W[illegible]	59
3rd [illegible]erg[illegible] L [illegible]rke	58
4th B[illegible] E Green	55
5th Sergt H [illegible] Bryning	[illegible]2
6th S[illegible] M[illegible]jor J R Owens	50
7th [illegible]r T H Reed	49
8th G[illegible] R Nuttal	49
9th Gr J Russell	49
10th G[illegible] T Ma[illegible]ger	48
11th Gr J Woodal	4[illegible]
12th [illegible] J [illegible]mley	47
13th Gr A Gawtho[illegible]e	45
14th Corpl P [illegible]arshall	44
15th [illegible] Sergt Inst H Sealey	43

Matches III, IV and V will take place on the 29th instant

The Committee has decided that Match I will be re-shot on the 29th instant for members in Bombay only.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

DECISION TO WIND UP.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above-named Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's registered office in Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Sasson J. David presiding. It was proposed by Mr. Sasson J. David, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thakersey, that "the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act."

Mr. Brijmohanlal Shivcharandas moved an amendment that "this meeting condemns the action of the Board of Directors, and declares the proceedings of the meeting of the 29th December 1904 as ultra-vires, irregular and illegal, and while declining to confirm the said proceedings it holds that a fresh meeting should be called, after allowing a reasonable time, for consideration by the shareholders of their affairs, before finally winding up the same and entering into a formal agreement with the General Accident Assurance Corporation Co., Ld. or any other Company. He submitted that the Board was not justified in entering into an agreement with the General Accident Corporation Co., Ld., without the express sanction of the shareholders at a general meeting. It was true that the agreement was made subject to the approval of the shareholders, but this he submitted could not be held to justify the action of the Board.

Mr. Shapurji Sorabji seconded the amendment, but it was lost on being put to the vote and the original proposition was then carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Ghordhundas Katau and seconded by Mr. F. Chinoy and it was resolved that "the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey Moolji and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes be and are hereby appointed liquidators of the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ld., without remuneration." It was proposed by Mr. T. Chinoy, and seconded by Mr. S. Chandabhoy and it was resolved that sanction be and is hereby accorded to the liquidators of the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ld., to take all steps and do all things necessary to give effect to the agreement, dated 16th November 1904, between the General Accident Assurance Corporation, Ld., of the one part, and the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company Ld. of the other part, for the sale of the Fire Insurance business of the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ld."

RINGLEADER OF A BAND OF DACOITS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston sitting at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. W T W Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, who in the case of Sitaram Nana Ramoshi, who was tried on charges of dacoity and receiving stolen property disagreed with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" returned by the Jury on the ground that accused's confession, which was substantially true, implicated him in either the one or the other of the offences charged to him. Accused and others were charged with being concerned in a dacoity committed on 11th March last in Manki, Taluka Purandhar, and with having robbed Maganchand Kevalchand Gajjer of property worth Rs 1,398. On 12th December last the jury unanimously found all the accused "not guilty." Agreeing with the jury about the others the Judge directed them to be acquitted and discharged. With regard to this accused Sitaram, he disagreed with the jury, and submitted the proceedings to the High Court for orders.

Their Lordships accepted the view of the evidence taken by the Sessions Judge that the accused's very full confession made before the First Class Magistrate on 27th October was corroborated by substantial evidence, and though he had subsequently retracted the confession, there were grounds for holding it to be true, the ornaments specified by him having been traced and recovered. Moreover, accused had admitted in his confession that he was the organiser and ringleader of the band of men which committed the dacoity in the house of Maganchand. Their Lordships, therefore, considered the accused's guilt established. They convicted him under Section 395 of committing dacoity, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

AN INADEQUATE SENTENCE.

At the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of a referance made by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, District Magistrate of Nasik, on 2nd November, of the proceedings before Mr. L. M. Vinchurkar, First Class Magistrate of Manmad, in the case against Sitaram Bhika Tidka, who was tried before Mr. Vinchurkar of causing hurt, by means of a babul rod, to his wife, and sentenced, on 26th July last, to pay a fine of Rs. 25. Mr. Maconochie reported that the sentence was totally inadequate considering the gravity of the offence, and it reflected discredit on the judicial proceedings, which showed that the woman's left arm bone was fractured by one of the blows; she fell sick from the effects of the beating and died three days after. On receiving the report the Appellate Court Judges caused a notice to be issued to the accused on 17th November, calling on him to show cause why his conviction and sentence should not be set aside and the case ordered to be committed, or the sentence enhanced. On the 20th instant Mr. R. R. Desai for the accused appeared to show cause. After hearing him, their Lordships said, in their opinion, the sentence was grossly inadequate, and the Court enhanced it by making it twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening, when Mr James Macdonald, president, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Paris—Revue de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee XII, December 1904.

From Berlin—Sonderabdruck ans der Zeitsprift fur Sozialmissanschaft heransgegben von Julius Wolf.

From Berlin—Naturwissenschaftliche Wochanschrift, No 53. Board III—1904.

From Java.—The Wonders of Life, by Prof. Dr. Ernst Haeckel.

From Calcutta.—The Calcutta Review for January 1905.

From New York.—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Nos. 11, 12. Vol. VIII.

From New Haven.—Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. XXV, second half.

From Paris.—Notes d'Archeologie Prehistorique: Nos Ancetres Primitifs, par A. Doigneau.

From Stockholm.—Antikvarisk Tidsprift for Suerige, No. 3. Vol. XVII—1904.

From Mexico.—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, No. 10, Tomo I; and Buletin del Museo Nacional de Mexico, supplementary No.—Tomo I.

From Montevideo—Geografia Fisica y Esperica de las Provincias del Paraguay, y Misiones Guaranies.

The Hony. Secretary read a letter dated 13th January 1905, which he had addressed to the Hony. Secretary of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, conveying the Anthropological Society's felicitations on the auspicious occasion of the Society's centenary.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B., then read the remaining portion of his paper on "The Origin of Phallism, Fetishism, Symbol Worship and Superstitions in General; and the Principles of their Growth and Decline, and their Influence on Human Civilization and Progress," which will be published in the Society's Journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE COLABA TRAGEDY.

FURTHER HEARING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case against Gottfried Rudolph Valentine Carl Von de Linden, a German, who stands charged with the murder of his mother-in-law and with the attempted murder of his wife.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Grennan, conducted the case.

Mr. Asher Goldman deposed that on the Sunday evening of the tragedy he went to an Irani's shop in Colaba Causeway to buy cigarettes. The accused was there. He told witness to bring about a reconciliation between his wife and himself. He complained that his mother-in-law turned his wife against him, and that if his mother-in-law did not live with them, he would be happy with his wife.

Moses David said he was present when the accused had a conversation with the last witness in the Irani's shop. The accused was at the time excited and struck the table with his fist.

Kaikashru Burjorji Meherji, a general merchant of Colaba Causeway, deposed to his having sold a cup like the one shown to him to the accused after sunset on Sunday evening.

Inspector Jones, of the Colaba Section said he received a telephonic message shortly before seven o'clock on the Sunday evening about a woman having been shot at Colaba Causeway. He went there and saw the deceased in her room. She was dead. He searched the room and found a Panama hat lying in the passage leading to the back staircase.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who made the "post mortem" examination, described the wound inflicted upon the deceased.

The further hearing in the case was adjourned till to-day.

TYAGARAJA, THE GREAT HINDU COMPOSER.

A HINDU correspondent writing in the "Madras Mail" concerning Tyagaraja the great Hindu composer who was born at Trivadi, Southern India 130 years ago says :—

Tyagaraja's musical activity, which commenced at twenty-five continued till the day of his death. By thirty, his fame had spread beyond his District and admirers from long distances came to pay him their homage. A story is told of a decrepit old man who came all the way from Benares to hear him, doing most of the distance on foot, and who had not many moments to live after gaining his purpose. Though many of his admirers offered to constitute themselves his patrons, Tyagaraja refused to receive more pecuniary help than was just sufficient for keeping body and soul together. The then Rajah of Tanjore Sarabhoji by name, was one of those who wished to thrust their unwelcome patronage on him, and Tyagaraja resented this in a manner which rankled in the Rajah's mind ever afterwards. His offer was to endow the great musician with 10 'velis" of land —then worth Rs. 30,000—if he would compose a song in his, Sarabhoji's honour. In response, Tyagaraja composed, impromptu, one of his best known pieces in which he declared that so long as there was a drop of blood flowing in his veins he would not prostitute his music to sing the praises of anyone bound up in vice and self-conceit as the Rajah Sarabhoji was. The Royal visitor went away mortified and angry.

When he was past sixty, Tyagaraja started on a pilgrimage in the course of which he visited Chidambaram, Conjeeveram, Tirupati, Kalahasti, Tiruvattiyur and other important shrines. When in Madras, Muthuswami Dikshitar, his chief disciple, quarrelled with him, and when he himself became a great composer, bound his disciples not to sing any of his late master's compositions. Tyagaraja had but a few years to live after returning to Trivadi, and in his last days he relinquished the world and became a 'sanyasin.' The end came very peacefully in 1852, and Tyagaraja, saint, musician and composer, was taken from the midst of his sorrowing admirers in the eighty-second year of his age, the last words on his lips being in praise of Rama, to whose adoration he had devoted his marvellous gift of song.

HIS WORK.

To realise the full importance of Tyagaraja's contribution to Hindu Music, one must bear in mind that the compositions which existed before his time were by no means works of genius, but were, on the other hand, dry, scholastic and uninspired. The quantity which Tyagaraja composed was stupendous. During the fifty years that his musical activity lasted, he is credited with composing over 10,000 songs. Of these, only 1,000 can now be gathered together and that with difficulty, and of this number those that are commonly sung are less than 300. The remaining 700 are not known to any but his two disciples, who are now alive and from whom the facts of this article have been collected. Sometimes Tyagaraja would compose as many as ten songs per day, and sometimes weeks would pass without any fresh ones. He had twenty disciples, the most prominent of whom was that Muthuswami Dikshitar who has been mentioned already. His system was to divide his disciples into ten groups of two each, no two groups being taught the same compositions. When the fervour of religious feeling was on him, he would burst into song, and his words were generally taken down on a piece of slate, afterwards to be elaborated and entered in the big note book that has now been lost.

It has been said that the finest music is that in which melodic ideas that are expressive and beautiful are combined with a treatment perfectly suited to the purpose of the work. Each form has its own ideal style of treatment, and a man is great in proportion to the frequency with which his creations conform to this ideal. Judged by this standard, it would be difficult to find a greater composer than Tyagaraja, who never fell from this ideal. His every work, if not an actual masterpiece, is deserving of reverent admiration and would entitle him to a distinguished place among the supreme creative geniuses of the world. Yet Tyagaraja was essentially a "bhakta," or devotee, and a composer only in the second place. No other passion of the human heart than devotion, not love nor wine nor ambition, animated his muse. He tells us of this feature of his character in one of his most beautiful songs, two verses from which are given below from Mr. R. Venkatasubba Rau's version in "Kamala's Letters to Her Husband":—

> Thy beauteous form is in my eyes,
> Thy sweet name on my tongue e'er lies,
> Thy glory's song my ears rejoice;
> My soul's in Thee, O Lord!
> Where'er I step, whate'er I see,
> In solitude or friendship's glee,
> In waking mood or reverie,
> My soul's in Thee, O Lord!

In many of his compositions the predominant note is one of exquisite pity for those who deny God and live in a world of darkness; but he bears a message to them—that even for them there is hope. The vision that was present before Tyagaraja when he composed most of these hymns, for they are really hymns, was that of Rama or the other "avatars" of Vishnu; but many of his songs are devoted to the praise of Siva, Parvati, Brahma, Sarasvati and other deities. Perhaps the best analogies to the songs of Tyagraja are to be found in the compositions of the Hebrew Psalmist; but there is this difference—that the former are even shorter and simpler than the Psalms.

It is more than half-a-century since Tyagaraja's death, and yet no attempt has been made to collect his music together and publish a complete and authentic edition. A few years hence such a task may become far more difficult than it is already. Perhaps the best memorial to Tyagaraja would be the institution of a school where his music could be taught by competent persons, such as the pupils of Tyagaraja's disciples, of whom a good number could be got together.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 14th January. Captain Edward Molyneux, D. S. O., squadron commander, XII Cavalry, Indian Army, residing at Multan, Punjab Laying out and reeling in from on horseback light flexible cables of fine wire at rapid paces for use in field telephones and telegraphs for military purposes to be known as the "Molyneux field telephone and telegraph apparatus." Charles Hermann Leibbrand, author, of Edelweiss, Sidney Avenue, Bowes Park of Middlesex. Improvements in tea pots. The Simplex Concrete Piling Company, United States. Improvements in the construction of concrete piles and in preparatory piles to be used there for John William Fries, manufacturer, of Winston-Salem, county of Forsyth North Carolinat, United States. Improvements in and relating to machines for treating yarn. John Charles Barker, engineer, of, 26 and 27, Bond street Leeds, Improvements in water filtering apparatus. The Calico Printer's Association, Limited, Calico printers of 56, Mosley street, Manchester, and William Warr, Chemist, of Buckton Vale Print Works, Staleybridge. Improvements in mordanting vegetable fibres for dyeing or printing. The Cyanide Vacuum Filter Company, Limited, manufaturers, of 137, and 138 and 145, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, Improved apparatus for the separation of liquids from solids particularly applicable to the extraction of metals fromtheir ores. Edward Deniel Schmitt contracting engi-neer, 362, Union street, Brooklyn Improvements in machines for applying seals to bottles, Dr. Wilhelm Michaelis manufacturer of Villingen-Baden, Germany, Improvements relating to sound producing and recording apparatus and to records therefore. The New Expanded Metal Company, Limited, of York Mansions, York street, Westminster, Improvements relating to machines for cutting and bending sheet metal. The New Expanded Metal Company, Limited of York Mansions, York street, Westminster, Improvements relating to the construction of walls floors and similar structures. Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Company, Limited, manufacturing engineers, of Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Improvements in appliances for shipping or transferring coal and the like. James Ormond, a member of the firm of James Service and Company, merchants of Nos. 460—462, Collins street, Melbourne. An improved bag spreader for tea packing machines and the like. Budd John Jones, electrical engineer, of 555, East 45th Place Chicago. Improvements in apparatus forsupporting overhead conductorsfor electrically propelled vehicles. Budd John Jones electrical engineers of 555, East 45th Place chicago. Improvements in apparatus for supplying current to electrically propelled vehicles. Charles Henry Huff financier of 105, Federal street, Boston, Massachusetts, Method of and apparatus for electrostatic separation. Dorabji Merwanji Daboo, commercial agent, residing at No. 8, Bazaar road, Mahim, Bombay. Improvements relating tothe working of a two wheeled bullock vehicle. Guy Liddell, civil engineer, Madras Club Madras. Exchanging (Block system) tablets keys, line clear messages, etc, between a moving engine motor-car or part of a train and a fixed or otherwise post fastened into the ground.

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THE CENTENARY OF THE B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

NOTICING the centenary celebrations of the B. B. R. A. Society, the "Indian Spectator" states:—Few institutions which hold up the torch of knowledge in Bombay can boast of that venerable old age which enabled the local Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society to celebrate its first centenary this week. The occasion was as solemn as it was rare; it brought up before the reviewing eye the struggles and achievements of generations of men, most of whom have left the "glittering orient", many of whom have passed away from the world of the living, and a few, in comparison, are still with us as connecting links between the past and the future. The branch has sent down into the ground its own roots: it has derived its sustenance from the soil of Bombay and exhibited an independent vitality of its own. As the learned Secretary, in his high-toned and eloquent paper on the history of the Society, acknowledged, it could not rival the great societies of Europe—perhaps it may when it celebrates its second centenary. Yet it has left us a legacy, by no means to be belittled; it has served as a meeting point for earnest workers, and, in its one hundred thousand volumes, laid by a magnificent store of the "life-blood of master-spirits." The centenary of so venerable an institution would have been celebrated in even a grander style than it was, if the Secretary had been supplied with the necessary funds. Mr. Scott is to be congratulated on having made the most of the means and services placed at his disposal.

PARTY POLITICS AND INDIA.

In regard to the unwisdom of India interfering in party politics at home, the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—There are, fortunately, very few men of light and leading in India, who are in favour of casting our lot with one political party or the other in England. To espouse the cause of or in any way sympathise with the Liberal party in England will naturally excite the suspicion and the ill-will of the opposing party. India has as much to do with party politics in England, as the latter country has to do with Indian politics. There is, in the first place, very little in common in the politics of the two countries, which are quite distinct constitutionally and in the manner and method of their governments. India has, if anything, been appreciably benefited by being aloof in respect of English party politics. Once she launches into it, she will be involved in political difficulties from which it would be hard to extricate herself. At present, India has certain claims upon both parties in England, but when she undertakes to befriend one party only to the exclusion of the other, she will find herself neither here nor there, and will get into the bargain more kicks than kisses.

SIR EDWARD LAW.

The "Indian Spectator" thus sums up the work of Sir Edward Law as Finance Minister: Sir Edward Law will be known to history as the fortunate Finance Minister of a fortunate Viceroy. Not only has he stayed in India for full five years—as few of his predecessors from outside have done—but he has been able to present to his masters—the Government and the country—a series of prosperity budgets, to acquiesce in the reduction of taxation, and to maintain cordial relations with the mercantile community. Next to his own salary, what more can a Finance Minister desire than an overflowing treasury to please Government, reduction of taxation to please the people, and the good will of those classes who best can understand the true inwardness of Council Bills, cash reserves and such like mysteries? Sir Edward might now and then have been caught nodding, as even Homer is said to have done; but none has been more ready to acknowledge a mistake, when discovered, than he. If surpluses were really attributable to "currency tricks," he has not been wholly responsible for them. While maintaining that the country, as a whole has been accumulating wealth, he has not refused to open his eyes to poverty where it exists.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The articles which Mr. Samuel Smith has been contributing to the London "Times" on Indian affairs are, says the "Indian Spectator," worthy of respectful consideration, emanating as they do, from one who has been taking a watchful and sympathetic interest in the growth of modern India and the writings of the forward political school. He was present at the last Congress, and we have already noticed his appreciation of that movement. One of the controversial points on which he is at variance with what he calls the Congress policy is the introduction of foreign capital. The discussion practically centres round the construction of railway with foreign capital. The capital introduced by planters and manufacturers, though comparatively this is not much, falls outside the scope of the controversy, for no one has yet suggested that Europeans ought not to be allowed to set up factories or own coffee or tea estates in this part of the British Empire. We may get angry when a Viceroy or any high official speaks sympathetically of foreign capitalists who "exploit" the country, but, from a fiscal point of view, what has the Government done to facilitate the exploitation, which we would not have it do? Labour legislation is, no doubt, a service rendered to the planting community; but while such legislation may serve to obviate certain annoyances of which the planters complain, its direct effect on the introduction of capital is infinitesimal. The fiscal policy of the Indian Government is not at all calculated to attract foreign capital.

"The Kaiser-i-Hind" asks:—Can it be that Mr. Samuel Smith was "captured" by the officials during his short stay among us? Judging from his utterances in the columns of the "Times," it would seem so. That the capitalist Tory Press should sing its loud song of the greatness of the great proconsul who rules the destiny of this voiceless and helpless country is of course intelligent. As the showman breathes, the puppets squeak. And so far we wish joy to this puppet Press. But it greatly amuses us when the solemn-looking Mr. Smith talks his tall legend about what was a purely official and conventional reception of the Viceroy on the occasion of his landing six weeks ago. But let that alone. Mr. Smith seems to have trod on more serious ground when he expressed himself off-hand on the University question, the essential points of which he could have hardly understood. The tribe of the Pagets has been ridiculed for forming hasty opinions on India during their flying visits to this country. But here is a live and staid M. P. of twenty-two years whose special mission is temperance. But he forgot all about that question and prattled to his own satisfaction in the columns of the "Times" by blessing an enactment which enlightened India has unanimously condemned. Mr. Smith is an amiable man, and so long as he thought and acted independently from the floor of the House of Commons, he always displayed fair common sense.

THE STATE AND RECENT UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

The Kaiser-i-Hind thus comments on the recent elections at the Bombay University: The proceedings, from their very inception, have been opposed not only to the spirit but the very letter of the Act. They do not want, it seems, clever and experienced men to have anything to do with the University. They want humdrum mediocrities, some of whom have never entered the sacred portals of the University before, or for that matter of a college, to carry on the academic work! They want either submissive ignoramuses or unimpressive silences. These are the new creatures which the new University, by means of the State, has dragged out of their obscurity. These are the insturments whereby Higher Learning is sought in the future to be encouraged and advanced! All that we can say is that the State is to be commiserated on this new sect of the miserable Pharisees it has brought into existence. Let us hope they will play their ephemeral part and make their exit, demonstrating to perfection to the enlightened public that do what you may, enact what laws and byelaws you please, over-ride them as high-handedly as you can. Learning will never be fettered in this fashion. Try to imprison it with bars of the heaviest brass and steel of triple and quadruple strength, but it shall defy these instruments.

DEAD RATS IN ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE QUARTERS.

We understand, says the "Gujerati", that dead rats have been found in the Elphinstone College Residential Quarters during the last fortnight. It is, however, a pity that no prompt and effectual steps were taken for the removal of students. At first, rats were found in one of the dining clubs, and what strikes us as an extraordinary procedure is that the club was removed to the stables of the learned Principal of the College. On Thursday one of the cooks actually cooked for no less than 25 students and having got severe fever in the noon was removed to some hospital. The feeling of students can well be imagined when this suspicious discovery was made. Fortunately, the next day it was ascertained that the fever was not due to plague. But all the same there was not a little, panic amongst the boarders. We should like to know why the students were not at once removed to some other place or accomodated in some other way outside the Residential Quarters after dead rats were first discovered. The public are entitled to expect unexceptionable sanitary arrangements in the 'model' hostels of a 'model' College maintained by the Government.

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THE NEW SERVICE RIFLE.

SERIOUS OBJECTIONS TO THE SHORTENED LEE-ENFIELD.

The decision of the Government to re-arm the whole of the British Army with field-guns, even though the re-armament may not be completely carried out until 1907, is a welcome one to the country, which had become thoroughly alarmed by the delay in ordering the new weapons. But almost as important as the provision of the artillery with modern guns is the arming of our infantry with efficient rifles. For some years the Small Arms Committee has experimented with the present Lee-Enfield with the view of producing a shorter and lighter weapon that would be equally serviceable to the mounted and the foot soldier. That weapon has now been decided on, and within the last few days a report has been published to the effect that it has been accepted by our troops as thoroughly satisfactory on all points, and as a great advance upon the present service weapon. The report gave the "figures of merit" secured by the two rifles in competition at the ranges at all distances up to 1,500 yards showing the new arm to considerable advantage.

Experts, however, have not accepted these figures as in any way conclusive or satisfactory. There is no mention made of the circumstances in which they were arrived at, which might have considerable bearing upon their value. Other trials at least equally unbiassed have demonstrated that the new military rifle cannot compete in accuracy with the present Lee-Enfield, and that in other respects the former has grave disadvantages—so grave, in fact, that the country has only to be made acquainted with them to become almost as much roused and alarmed as it has been by the statement of the case as regards artillery.

In outward appearance the new service rifle differs in many respects from the old. It is five inches shorter and a pound lighter; its barrel is entirely covered with wood, and the back-sight is quite a new one. The loading, again, is accomplished by means of a clip or charger, and there is a new safty catch. The leading feature, however, is the shortened barrel; and the effect the shortening has upon the efficiency of the weapon as a military arm has given rise to all the adverse criticism of the rifle. That criticism every rifle expert considers thoroughly justified, and it is no whit diminished by the announcement that this shortening was made obligatory upon the members of the committee—all of them amateurs in rifle manufacture—by the terms of their appointment by the War Office, so that mounted and foot soldiers might be armed with the same weapon. The new rifle is pronounced inaccurate at and over 600 yards' range by all unbiassed judges, and its shortening by five inches is said to have rendered the bayonet ineffective against troops armed with the longer one.

Accuracy in a rifle does not depend upon velocity, nor do "figures of merit" made at Hythe have any great value for the expert. As stated in the report, bare as they are of any details beyond the figures themselves, they are viewed with strong suspicion in other than official circles, particularly when contradicted by other equally effective trials elsewhere. In the current issue of the "Kynoch Journal," for instance, very different figures are given of the result of a trial of the new against the old rifle, showing the superior accuracy at all ranges of the latter except when shooting from the shoulder, when the new sight aids the shooter. But the conclusion come to in that report is that the new arm has grave disadvantages, and is distinctly inferior in accuracy to the old. This bears out the opinions already formed by all other unbiassed experts, who are not misled or blinded by the published figures of merit in the report which, after all, do not amount to possibles at any range with either rifle, whereas we know that with the old rifle possibles were numerous enough in every Bisley competition.

It is plain, then, that in the new service weapon the arm of the foot-soldier has been sacrificed for the sake of carrying out an extraordinary idea that both mounted and foot soldiers should, and must carry the same rifle, good or bad. It is a lamentable issue of the committee's labours that Tommy Atkins should be asked to fight with a weapon far inferior to many Continental military weapons, both in accurate shooting and in efficiency for bayonet work in hand-to-hand fighting. The new rifle is, in fact, a blunder that may have dire effects, both in long range fighting and in combat at close quarters, in the very first campaign in which our soldier may have to rely on it. The more the matter is discussed and the further the trials of it proceed the greater become the objections to the short Lee-Enfield. Handier, more quickly loaded, and better sighted the new arm may be when compared with the present twenty-year old Lee-Enfield, but all these improvements would be found in the arm of any nation we may hereafter be opposed to. What is certain not to be found with any of them is rifles that are inaccurate and bayonets that are shortened owing to a mistaken view that cavalry and infantry cannot be armed with different arms for reasons of economy to the extent of a few thousand pounds.—E. G. M. in the St. James.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

HOW THE TSAR CAN PREVENT A SANGUINARY REVOLUTION.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Prince Trubetzkoi, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, has sent the following letter to Prince Sviatopolk Mirski, the minister of the Interior:—

"Your Excellency to-day receives an address from the Moscow Zemstvo to the Emperor. I, as president of this assembly, may, of course, be regarded as having authorised the consideration of the address, and I shall accept the responsibility for it. I have made no concealment of this, and I make none now, although soon after the adoption of the address the Government published a communique. The object of this letter is to explain to you, and to request you to report to the Emperor most humbly, what considerations prompted me to allow the Zemstvo to express its opinion, which I fully share.

"Russia is now passing through a period of anarchy and revolution. The present occurrences are not merely disturbances on the part of the youth of the country, but rather the reflection of the existing general condition of society. The present state of affairs is extremely dangerous for the whole of society, and particularly menacing to the sacred person of the Emperor. On that account it is the duty of every loyal subject to prevent such a disaster by every means in his power.

"A few days ago I had the happiness to appear before the Emperor, and as openly as I could to make a report to him on the present condition of society. I endeavoured to make clear to the Emperor what was now taking place was not a simple disturbance, but a revolution, and further to explain to him what was driving the Russian people into a revolution, which it did not desire, and which his Imperial Majesty is in a position to avert. There is, however, only one way of doing so, and that is by the Emperor placing confidence in the nation and in the forces which the existing estates of the realm constitute.

"I am strongly convinced in my own mind that if the Emperor, having confidence in them, would only allow these forces to approach him, Russia would be relieved of all the terrors of a sanguinary revolution with which she is now threatened, and would support her Emperor, his autocracy, and his will. In view of the present condition of mind of all those who think with terror and aversion of what has been set forth above, it is not in human power to deny them the possibility of making known to the Emperor the thoughts which are heavily oppressing and wringing every heart. It is not the moment to keep silent when the Fatherland is in danger. The present condition of those with families and children must not be forgotten.

Although, as president of the Zemstvo, I am deemed guilty, my conscience as far as the Emperor is concerned, nevertheless remains clear and easy.

A VATICAN SENSATION.

THE leading clerical paper, the "Avanti," which is usually well informed in Vatican matters, has given circulation to a statement so extraordinary as to be almost incredible, writes a Rome Correspondent. According to that journal, the Pope has informed the Cardinal Vicar of Rome that he would like his sisters to have an audience with the Queen Mother. This would mean so bold a step towards conciliation between Church and State that it is scarcely in accordance with the timid tentatives hitherto made by his Holiness. To judge from outside indications, Pius X. is too gentle and undecided a character to hold to his own opinion in opposition to his whole environment. He, there is no doubt, would prefer a healing of the old quarrel, but his "entourage" would most decidedly oppose any such idea. With him it is a preference; with them a principle to be fought for to the bitter end. All this would argue that the present Pontiff is somewhat weak in character, but those who know the inside workings of the Vatican say that no man, unless of abnormal strength of will, would be able to take his own course in opposition to what is vaguely called The Vatican. That Pius X. has, in a little over one year, sensibly ameliorated the relations between Vatican and Quirinal is a testimony to his tenacity of will of which any man might be proud. But that he will send his sisters to the Queen Mother! Oh no

OXFORD'S PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

AN AMERICAN IMPRESSION.

The American Rhodes scholars have been interviewed by a representative of the New York "Tribune," and an interesting account is given of their impressions, as expressed to their own countrymen.

They are impressed with what may be called the family life of the colleges and with the democratic spirit of the place. The barriers are broken down, and the students are brought into intimate relations with one another and with their instructors. . . . Rank, wealth, poverty, colonial training, and American experience are not felt as hindrances to social intercourse. There are no cliques; there is no snobbishness. Men meet on a common level of equality, breakfast and take lunch together rub against one another, and become tolerant and flexible. The students are brought into close contact with their instructors and tutors and have more intimate relations with them than the conditions of American university life allow.

As to the drawbacks, we are told that what is most distasteful to a majority of the American students is the traditional discipline of the colleges. The average age of the contingent is 22 they are, with few exceptions, tall, broad-shouldered men; and while they are entering Oxford at a time of life when seniors are receiving their diplomas at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Brown, Columbia, and Cornell, they are treated here as inexperinced boys, work with tutors at their elbows, are subjected to watchful surveillance, and are fined and disciplined if they are outside the gates after hours. . . . For thoughtful, mature men of this order the restraining influences of paternal government must be irksome. Some of them say that they dislike the restrictions on their liberty, but there is no evidence that they are seriously irritated or annoyed. . . . The majority are amused and in a tolerant spirit accommodate themselves to their new environment. . . . There is something, after all, in the American virtue of flexibility and accommodation. . . . The English tourist, when he travels abroad, may exhaust his energies in condemning with fine irony or coarse profanity everything unusual, from the serving of an egg or the cooking of a beefsteak to the making of a bed or the ordering of a bill. The American traveller enjoys the sense of being in a foreign country and adapts himself with easy grace to whatever is different from his own experience. In a similar spirit these American college men consider paternal rule as a part of their foreign education and as a striking proof of English conservatism.

THE GORDON BENNETT CUP COURSE.

WILL GOVERNMENT CONSENT BE OBTAINED?

Although it has now been decided by the A.C.F. that the Gordon Bennett Cup race shall be run over the Auvergne Circuit, it is not yet at all certain says the Paris correspondent of the "Car," whether this resolution can be put into effect. There remains the consent of the Government to be obtained, and that is a matter which is perfectly problematical. No one can tell what will be the issue, and as the Circuit itself is admitted by every one to be dangerous, it is quite on the cards that the Government will absolutely refuse its consent, especially now that the race is not only to be for three representatives of each country, but is also to be open to hundreds of other competitors, not running for the Gordon Bennett race, but for the Grand Prix of the A. C. F.

To describe the circuit in detail would be something like detailing a "looping the loop" performance. It is all turning and twisting, climbing up and going down again. The start would probably be made somewhere near Clermont-Ferrand, which is the chief town of the department, and the competing cars would follow a good wide road with grassy slopes on each side and a firm surface in full sight of the famous peak called the Puy de Dome. Gradually the road gets narrow for a time and then widens out again, always with sharp turns, until a place where four cross roads meet is reached. The right-hand road continues down a steep hill with semi-circular bends right on to the town of Rochefort, which is the most important on the route. After leaving Rochefort the road still continues to descend a steep incline, and bend after bend must be negotiated, and some of them are so severe that it is almost impossible to get round without putting on the reverse gear. The village of Bourg-Lastic is passed on the left, and then one comes into a road which can only be described correctly by comparing it to a corkscrew. The surface is good, but curves to the left and curves to the right succeed each other with bewildering frequency. Going north up to Sauvagnat the road is a little better, and then one plunges into a ravine and follows the edge of a precipice 500 feet deep, with still the same twists and turns. One sees at several spots the road one has just gone over quite close at hand, and one has to steer continually towards every point of the compass, although the general direction at this part of the road is eastward, through Pontgibaud towards Riom, where the road turns again to the South and descends rapidly, always with the same sharp turns, into Clermont-Ferrand.

AN AMBASSADOR'S WHITE UMBRELLA.

CEREMONIOUS ITALY AND SIR FRANCIS BERTIE.

ROME has been all agog over the sale of Sir Francis Bertie's effects at the British Embassy. Many people went simply from curiosity, some to catch a glimpse of the lovely old garden and many with who knows what hopes of a bargain. The latter, however, were disappointed, as the sale was decidedly of "left-overs." Sir Francis has, during his short stay in Rome, says a Correspondent, gained a reputation for unconventionality which, being so different from the ceremonious Italian ways, interests the citizens immensely. They tell with great gusto of how the personnel of the Embassy and some foreigners gathered at the station, in February, 1903, when Sir Francis, the new Ambassador, was expected. As the train stopped a short, rather stout man, habited in tweed knickerbockers and a deerstalker, issued from the carriage, but no one took any notice of him, as all were looking for the elegantly-attired individual who was their beau ideal of a British Ambassador. Sir Francis looked about him, took in the situation, calmly entered the waiting Embassy carriage, and was whirled off almost before it was understood what was taking place.

When he gave his first garden party, his guests all appeared in the very correctest of frock coats and tall hats. A certain grave and reverend Monsignor was among the invited, and when he arrived was greeted by a small man in tweeds, with a round straw hat, and a huge white umbrella under his arm. About fifteen minutes later, the Prelate said hesitatingly, "Can you tell me which is Sir Francis?" The answer was evasive, and the Monsignor left without having the slightest idea that he had been talking to his host. And so on. Another time a foreign Ambassador was just stopping at the Embassy when he saw Sir Francis tearing down the street, brandishing an umbrella, and calling excitedly. Anarchists or thieves at least were expected as the cause, but it was only some small boys hanging on to the back of Lady Bertie's carriage.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

AMERICAN TOUR ABANDONED.

The "Central News" Philadelphia correspondent reports that Mrs. Patrick Campbell has had to abandon her American tour in consequence of an unfortunate accident she met with. She was leaving her hotel to go to the theatre when she slipped on the pavement, which was very slippery after a storm of sleet. She held a favourite dog with one arm and with the other carried a book and her muff. She was unable to save herself, and her right leg struck the carriage with much force, breaking the kneecap.

The actress was taken to the Pennsylvania University Hospital, where the doctors told her that she would probably be unable to walk or stand for two months.

Mrs. Campbell, much distressed at the necessity of abandoning her tour, pleaded to the doctors to patch her up somehow to enable her to fulfil her engagements, but later she took her forced inactivity more philosophically.

Dr. Martin, the Director of the Philadelphia Department of Health, is of opinion that Mrs. Patrick Campbell will fully recover from her accident. The cancelling of her tour will cost Mrs. Campbell 3,000 dollars, a week, and her managers will lose a much greater sum. As Mrs. Campbell was afraid that her pet dog, which is blind, would not be fed properly elsewhere, she has insisted upon having it in the hospital, where the nurses prepare its food.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 26.

Before the Honble Mr. Justice RUSSELL and the Honble Mr. Justice ASTON.

Motion.

35,05—Thaku das and Co—The Honble Sir Pherozshaw Merwanjee Mehta and others vs The Revd Dr D Machicoan and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

For Consent Decree.

243,04—Captain and V—Khadeejee Begam vs Khaty and others—Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Commercial Cause.

759,04—Captain and V—Chapsey Purhot and others vs Mowjee Shamjee and others—Madhowjee and K

Long Causes

505,02—Smitham B and N—Ratanbai widow vs Narrotam Morarjee Gocuidas and another—Craigie and O and R B—Part heard

291-04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchund Roychund and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

270,04—Edgelow G and W—Dullubhdas Parbhudas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and K D Saroff

125,04—Payne and Co—Jagmohandas Vandravandas vs Tokersey Shamjee—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G

668 & 670,04—Shetham B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram Sadkaji Bole and others—Jamsetjee and R and In person

112,04—M and B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co

Testamentary Suits

14-04—Magonlal J and G Ramdas Madhowdas vs Jamnabai and Runchordas Devidas—Tyabjee D and Co

15-04—Sorabjee and J—Bai Munoai widow vs Cangi Valjie—Madhowji and K

19,04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Oderam Balkisson—K J Billimoria

20,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow and Minor by his Guardian Gordhan Govind H B and N and Rouser

21,04—Little and Co—Bai Dhaibi bai widow vs Sooonderji Damji—Kanga and K

22,04—Bicknell M and N Jumnabai widow vs Vishwanath Pandurang Bhatte a minor by his guardian Pandurang H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K

23,04—Balkrishna N V K—Madusudan Ragnoba and others vs Mathurabai widow—Inperson

24,04—K S and Land Krishnabai widow vs Gopikabai alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co

25,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Ghellabhai Manoredas vs T Narotamdas Malvi—and N J and Madan

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR

For Judgment.

765, 03—Madhowjee and R—Purshotam Jadhowjee vs Khimjee Nursey and others—R and B Mehta

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

877,04—S B and N—Charles Harding Vs Clarence Arthur Ellis.

Long Causes

567,02—Hiralal Dayabhai for a pauper—Raghunath Vankatesh vs Bai Abal widow and others—B Raghavaya

331,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Jewandas Haridas vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha—Captain and V and T and Co

459,00—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodardas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vandravandas and others—Edgelow G and W Daphtary and S Jametjee and R

323,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun vs Yacoobhai Mahomed Sajan and another—Nanu H and Co and T D and Co

418,04—M B Chothia—Dinshaw Jamshedjee Mistry vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee Pestonjee—K and K and M B Chothia

738-04—Edgelow G and W Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy and others Khimjee Hirjee Kayani and others—Mulla and M M and D and R C Motabhoy

805,01—Nanu and H and Co—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs C Arthur Ellis

501,1964&5,01—M R Vakil for paupers—Henry R Martin vs Vallubjee Bhika—D D and Co

778,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Mahomed Jaitha vs Meher Ally Vishram—Payne and Co

504,02—Little and Co—Framroz Hirjeebhoy Tabak and another vs Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—Dubash and others—Edgelow G and W

628, 02—Tyabjee D and Co—Fatmabai widow and others vs Haji Abdool R Haji—Ardeshir H and D Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Judgment.

384,04—Captain and V—Fakerchand Lalchand and others vs Doolubh Govindjee and others—Madhowji and K

For consent Decree.

431,04—R and P Mehta—Jan Mahomed Habeb vs Saley Mahomed Hajee Allarackia—Mulla and M

For further directors and costs on Commissioners report.

66,02—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lallocbhoy and another vs Essabhoy Mulla Abdially, Ardeshir H D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co Part heard

117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha, alias Moghibai Madhowji K—Part heard

365—01—Daphtary and F—Takersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S

449,04—Hiralal D—Kalliandas Damoderdas vs Narayen Hari Bhasker and another—In Person

386,01—Payne and Co—Jan Mahomed Dewji vs Hashonbhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co

516-04—Tyabjee D and C—Luckmichand Sundutral vs The Khatan Makunjee Son Co—Craigie L and Co

787-04—Mirza and M—Khima Khushal and others vs Thacker Sureingjee Mathurados—M B Chothia not to be called on till 28th January.

769-04—Muljee F D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M.

765,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajie Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

30th Carnatic Infantry—Lieut G C Denton 2nd Battalion, Alexandra Princess of Wales Own Yorkshire Regt a candidate for the Indian Army is appointed a Double Company Officer. Dated 10th Jan.

42nd Deoli Regt—Lieut F T P Ebden Double Company Officer 123rd Outram's Rifles to be Wing Officer with effect from the date of joining.

119th Infantry. (The Mooltan Regt)—Capt J H G Casserly protem 3rd Double Company Commander 120th Rajputana Infy is attached as Offg 3rd Double Company Commander vice Capt P F Pocock appointed Station Staff Officer Jhansi.

120th Rajputana Infy—Lieut C W Lyon Offg Squadron Officer 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse) to be Offg Double Company Officer.

123rd Outram's Rifles—Lieut R Prince 1st Battalion. The King's (Liverpool Regt) a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 7th Jan.

125th Napier's Rifles—Lieut C H Clutterbuck Double Company Officer to be Adjt. Dated 4th Jan.

128th Pioneers—Capt J B Christian I M S to the medical charge pro tem 6th March 1903 to 26th October 1903 both days inclusive vice Capt A G Sargent I M S appointed while on leave to England.

Major J Winn R E having applied to retire from the service Command Order posting him to the Jubbulpore Brigade, is cancelled.

Lieut H J Couchman R E is transferred from the Quetta Division Military Works Services to the Aden Brigade for employment under the Commanding Royal Engineer of that Brigade.

The following posting is ordered:—

Capt C R Kelly from No 70 Company R G A to No 73 Company R G A

The undermentioned Officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII King's Regulations and are tactically fitted for promotion to Lieut-Col:—Major H S Nelson No 60 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Major W H Cummings No 7 Company Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army:—Lieut C W Lyon 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), Lieut F H B Pasy 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

The name of Lieut B I H Adler 113th Infy is added to and that of Lieut C M Mackenzie 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders struck out of the list of Officers detailed to attend the Special Class of Instruction for Young Officers assembling at Poona on 1st March.

The undermentioned Officers have been detailed to attend the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Namli, commencing on 15th February.

Major J Vaughan D S O 10th Hussars Capt Hon'ble W G S Cadogan 10th Hussars, Major E C Cobbold 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt, Capt A M Haines 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt, Capt W M Thomson 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, Major F L Moore 3rd Skinner's Horse, Capt H P Bell 44th Merwara Infy, Capt M T Elderton 108th Infy, Major H R Mead 116th Mahrattas, Major W Ayerst 122nd Rajputana Infy, Capt H H Nurse 122nd Rajputana Infy.

A Committee composed as under will assemble at Bombay on the 29th Jan for the purpose of classifying and inspecting mules on arrival from Buenos Ayres:—

President Lieut-Col C F Grantham 33rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry.

Members Major L M R Deas Supply and Transport Corps, Capt C Rose Army Veterinary Dept.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major A R Buriton Supply and Transport Corps Capt A K Heyland Supply and Transport Corps Capt A Spitteler I M S Capt C A Rocsmale Cocq 43rd Erinpura Regt Lieut R D Marjoribanks 107th Pioneers Capt R E E Kriekenbeek 119th Infy Major W S Delamain 123rd Outram's Rifles Sub-Conductor B T Harding Supply and Transport Corps.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted extension of leave by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—Lieut W C R Savage 32nd Lancers for three months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

33rd Punjabis—Capt F J Fraser Acting Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieut-Govr of Burma for four months. Pension service seventeenth year commenced 12th Sept 1904.

61st Pioneers—Capt G D Bruce for one year. Pension service twelfth year commenced 20th May 1904.

122nd Rajputana Infy—Lieut A P Wodehouse for one year Pension service fourth year commenced 29th Jan 1904.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

125th Napier's Rifles—Capt A de S Burton for one year. Pension service thirteenth year commenced 4th October 1904.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers have been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

Sub-Conductor E B Batchelor Ordnance Dept for twelve months.

Sub-Conductor J Morris Supply and Transport Corps for twelve months.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Seaforth Highlanders (1st Battalion)—2nd Lieut F Anderson out of India for eight months on private affairs.

Unattached List—2nd Lieut A H Burn attached 2nd Battalion Royal Scots out of India for six month on medical certificate.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL AND THE POPE.

IN the early part of the present year, I visited Rome itself, where I was received with great kindness, and allowed to see a good deal of the inside of Catholic life in the Eternal City. My visit to the Pope, about which so much fuss was made by some extreme Protestants in this country, was neither the most instructive nor the most interesting of my experiences there. Nothing could have exceeded the courtesy shown to me by those ecclesiastics, from Cardinal Merry del Val downward, to whom I took letters of introduction from my friends in the diocese of Westminster. Perhaps some Protestants would say this courtesy was all of a piece with the present designs of Rome upon England. I cannot flatter my own importance by thinking so. I took it to be merely an example of what would happen if some Roman ecclesiastic brought a letter of introduction to Dr. Clifford, Dr. Horton, or the Archbishop of Canterbury. He would be received with Christian courtesy, as I was. The more I saw of my hosts—as, for example, the rector of San Silvesto in Capite—the more was I impressed by their frankness and goodness. Many of those I met were not Italians, but English gentlemen, with an English University education, and a feeling of affectionate loyalty for the homeland. Their piety impressed me as being both sincere and beautiful, and in one or two cases I felt myself drawn into a sympathetic comradeship which will, I trust persist through life. Notwithstanding all this, I did not succeed in discovering what I have often called the secret of the power of Rome over so many minds. I was agreeably disappointed in the Pope. His photographs prepared me for a less interesting personality than he actually is. He has a benevolent expression, considerable personal dignity, and there is about him an atmosphere of unworldliness and simple goodness which is unmistakable. Needless to say, the ridiculous cartoons which some people have circulated as a representation of my interview with him bear not the faintest resemblance to the facts. If any real curiosity exists as to why I went to see him, the only sensible answer is because the opportunity was courteously afforded me, and because I was glad to look on the face of the peasant boy who has risen to be the head of Roman Catholic Christendom.—The Rev. R. J. Campbell on "Roman Catholicism To-day," in "The Young Man."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 25.

Wednesday.—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind and slightly to briskly in Gujarat and West Rajputana. It has risen briskly to rapidly in North East India and North Burma and extensive low pressure area is lying over Persia and Baluchistan and is now extending into Sind and Gujarat. Light precipitation has occurred in Baluchistan, Kashmir, Himalyas and at Dibrugarh. The weather is still very feebly unsettled in Kashmer and Baluchistan where light precipitation may continue during the next 24 hours. Light local rain is possible in the Indus Valley.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk fall in Sind and at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Rajkot, Neemuch and Amraoti, a brisk rise at Cawnpore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer varies but slightly from normal over the greater part of the country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are unusually cool in many places to the north of Latitude 16°. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 32° at Jaipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Belgaum and Colombo.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—The brisk fall of barometer in Sind is indicative of slightly unsettled weather there and also in the Persian area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th January 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·930
Temperature of the air .... degrees	70·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·3
Dew Point	55·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·602
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	62·3
General Directions of Wind.* N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	229

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday, 25th January.)

HANDICAP.

The New Market Plate—6 furlongs child's Guide 10 10, Tubal Cain 10 3, Silenus 10 2, Harpist 10 0, Carbuton 8 11, Epitome 8 8, Fire cracker 8 7, Planet 8 5, Hills borough 8 2, Stoddart 8 0, Day Dream late Idler 8 0, Balayense 7 8, Fando 7 2, The Earl 7 1, Vistory 6 8, Hyacenth 6 7, Rosel 6,5, Kitty Grafton 6 5, Ural 6 3 and Link 6 3. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Charni Road Plate—1 1-4 Mile, Sandow 9 10, Narunjee 9, 7, Adonis 8 10, Precious 8 9, Rasheed 8 5, Bendigo 8 2, Skylark 8 2, St Gatien 7 10. Faithful 7 8, Hadhur 7 6, Sahab 6 11, Panala II 6 7, and Young Mesunima 6 2.

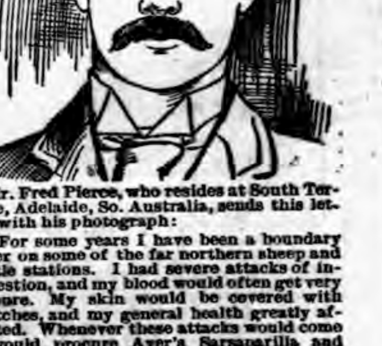
The Little Arab Handicap—5 furlongs Oriental 9 12, Grey Fox 8 12, Little Joker 8 10, Young Gazelle 8 9, Yerbo 8 6, Bumblepuppy 8 4, Zurriff 8 3, Winchester 7 13, Clever Boy 7 12, Dispute 7 10, Allerjung 7 9, Swasi 7 7, Sabig 7 7, Bakhtawar 7 5, Malabar 7 6, Umbor 7 4, Mosumma 7 4, Settler 6 10, Gold 6 8, Cleverman 6 6, Shahoom 6 6, chirugh 6 0. Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 6 lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 25 January, 1905.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.



Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY-WHERE.

The following advertisement appeared in the Bathurst (Australia) "National Advertiser" a short time ago:—For sale, Newfoundland pup: will eat anything; fond of children. Edgar L. Jones, 159, Stewarts, street.

Here is another quaint Australian advertisement, this time from the Melbourne Argus: Gentleman wanted; companion to widow; travelling; permanent: able make dresses: 10s. Eleven o'clock. Y. W. C. A. Agency, Spring street. The following question is asked by a correspondent of Notes and Queries.

Phil Elia—In the final series of Lamb's Essays of Elia a paper was printed at the commencement signed by Phil Elia and entitled Preface by a friend of the late Elia. Can any of your readers tell me who Phil Elia was? He does not strike me as being a particularly good-natured friend. On the contrary, a kindlier man or a truer friend never breathed than Phil Elia, who was in point of fact, Charles Lamb. Lamb would surely have been pleased if he could have known that after many years his transparent little mystification would deceive a reader. One would have thought that the truth might have been divined from internal evidence. For instance:—I am now at liberty to confess that much which I have heard objected to my late friend's writings was well founded. Crude they are, I grant you—a sort of unlicked incondite things—villanously pranked in an affected array of antique modes and phrases. And again:—His intimados, to confess a truth, were in the world's eye a ragged regiment. He found them floating on the surface of society and the colour or something else in the weed pleased him. The burrs stuck to him—but they were good and loving burrs, for all that. In most editions of Lamb's Essays this preface is attributed to a friend of the late Elia, and the signature Phil Elia is dropped.

An electrical engineer sends us an interesting letter to correct a statement made in this column in Monday's issue. Our paragraph alluded to what he calls a "dreamy scheme" of Nikola Tesla's by which electric light and power are to be transmitted without wires from place to place. Non-technical writers, he writes, seem to think that because electrical waves are sent through space capable of working telegraphic instruments on ships or across the ocean sufficient power can be sent by this means to provide light and power but it may be news to them to know that it is not the high-pressure electricity which passes through space that records the messages but the local batteries carried on the ships which are actuated by these waves through a little instrument called the coherer. This coherer is a very delicate instrument capable of responding to very slight electrical induction or waves impinging upon it, so that the actual electrical energy received by it is very minute, although the transmitter may send out into space the electrical waves at a great pressure, perhaps half a million volts or more. The same remarks apply to another most delicate electrical apparatus namely the receiver of a submarine cable, and it is quite possible to send a message from England to America through one of the Atlantic cables with the small amount of energy obtained by dipping a pin and needle in a percussion-cap filled with a drop of salt water. In fact when this experiment was tried the electric current went from England, to America, actuated the receiver there and returned to England, actuating the instrument at this end on its return."

Dr. Quitman Kohnke, president of the Board of Health of New Orleans, declared the other day that with the mosquito, as in other walks of life, it is the female that causes all the trouble. The male cannot sting. He confines himself to sweet song and a vegetarian diet. We see that Chambers's Encyclopædia describes the respective habits of the sexes as follows:—The male gnat sips nectar from the flowers and passes his days in joyous dancing in the sunlight; the female spends not her days only but her nights in pursuit of men and cattle into whom she may drive her sharp lancets, to suck from their blood her more nutritious if less delicate diet. But blood is the occasional feast, not the accustomed food, of the female Culex. Only a very small proportion of them ever taste blood and indulgence in what Byron calls the crimson tide is really not necessary to their existence.

A few days ago the United States frigate Constellation went into commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is the oldest sea-going warship now afloat, for she was launched at Baltimore in 1797, with her more famous sister ship the Constitution. Her topsides have been renewed, but her oak frame has not been changed in any way during her 107 years of service. Her internal fittings are not greatly different, though her old muzzle-loading guns, with their wooden carriages, have been removed, and electric globes substituted for the old leaky battle lanterns, fed with melted fat or tallow candles. The decks and cabins are warmed by a steam heating plant, which acts with greater certainty than the old naval stove, or sandbox filled with red-hot solid shot. Her cabins are still fitted with the antique, primitive lockers in use in Decatur's time. She is used at present as a cruising school-ship, to be stationed at the Newport Navy Yard when not at sea. She is looked upon as the most comfortable ship in the American navy. During her fighting days she captured two insignificant British cruisers and sank a third. She also helped to bombard Algiers. Her sister ship, the Constitution which took the British frigate Guerriere, is laid up at Boston. The two ships reflect great credit on their builders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING B. L. H.

Bombay, January 25, 1905.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and competition for the Monthly Challenge Cup next Saturday afternoon, the 28th instant from 3-30 p.m.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available on the morning of the 29th inst, from 7 a.m. All those who have not completed their Class Firing should attend.

The Church Parade fixed for the 29th instant is unavoidably postponed.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 25, 1905.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company—

Thursday (to-day) at 5-30 p.m. Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.

Saturday at 4-45 p m Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drill.

No 2 Company—

Thursday (to-day) at 5-30 p m—Parade at Prince's Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.

Saturday at 4-30 p m—Parade at the B V A Club and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 6" B L Gun Drill.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt, R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 25, 1905.

1 The Church Parade fixed for the 29th instant, is unavoidably postponed, and will take place on the 19th February next.

2. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 3rd to the 11th February 1905, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will take place at the Camp on Saturday the 11th February, 1905.

3. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.

4 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—

No 4560 Vol J A B Hawes.

5 The following promotions will take effect in "L" Company from this date:—

No 5510 Q N Oscar to be Band Sergt to complete establishment.

Lce-Corpl C Smith to be Sergt vice Foard reverted.

Corpl A Rosallato be Sergt vice Milton reverted.

Corpl J Corbett to be Sergt vice O'Brien reverted.

Lce-Corpl C Kelly to be Sergt vice Gibb reverted.

Corpl E T D'Souza to be Sergt to complete establishment

Cadets R Hurst and A Aquino to be Lce Sergts to complete establishment.

Cadet L Walsh to be Corpl vice Rosalla promoted.

Cadet L Shannahon to be Corpl vice Corbett promoted.

Cadet R Milton to be Corpl vice D'Souza promoted.

Cadet P Woodmore to be Corpl vice Critchell reverted.

Cadet G Trimming to be Corpl vice Cross reverted.

Cadet G Oliveira to be Corpl to complete establishment.

Cadet W O'Bryan to be Lce Corpl vice Smith promoted.

Cadet W Moore to be Lce Corpl vice Kelly promoted.

Cadets H Morgan, I Gibb, N Connelly, A Ayalla, G Ayalla and L Hockley to be Lce Corpls to complete establishment.

Cadets G Wheeler and W Hughes to be Buglers.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

ADMIRAL DEWEY's peace of mind has been greatly disturbed lately, according to the "Philadelphia Post," by the nuisance of "sight-seeing automobiles," each carrying 30 or 40 people, which stop in front of his home three times a day in the effort to get a glimpse of the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Even more annoying than the stare of 40 pairs of eyes is the witticism of the guide, who shouts through the megaphone in a voice that can be heard a block away: "The red house to your right—given by the American people to Admiral Dewey, who destroyed the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay and came to Washington to be captured by a lone woman."

PURELY PERSONAL.

PORT ARTHUR has fallen,—such is the news being called out by running newsboys on all sides as I go to press, says M. A. P. It is not for "M. A. P." to say anything about the combatants in what has been—it may be said without exaggeration—one of the fiercest and bloodiest struggles of the century. To the men who were the leading figures among the victors and defeaters I cannot do greater justice, in the space and time at my disposal, than give these couple of extracts from the columns of a contemporary.

General Nogi's spirit never failed him either under reverse as a soldier or bereavement as a man and the loss of one after the other of his two brave sons, leaving him childless, only seemed to brace him to greater efforts against the foe. Although still only fifty-four; the Japanese commander has seen more fighting than most men. Having entered the army when little more than a boy, he fought in almost every battle and skirmish in the Satsuma rebellion, and was twice seriously wounded; and then, having done his share in the war with China, and done it well, he received from his Sovereign, at the outbreak of the present conflict, the command of the Third Army which included the Fifth, Tenth, and Twelfth Divisions, from Hiroshima, Himeji, and Marugame. He has the reputation of being beloved of his men, looks and is a born fighter, and possesses the spirit which never accepts a repulse without determining to convert it into a victory.

Kuropatkin is reported to have said of him—before the present war broke out—Stoessel is a bad soldier, but a wonderful engineer. Pit him with equal forces against a Gourko or a Skobeleff, and you would find him outmanœuvred and cut into mincemeat in one day and night. But set him behind earthworks and battlements of his own devising, and not all the forces of earth, with those of hell combined, will prevail against him. It is not often that a forecast contains so much of truth!

If public rumour be reliable there is a good deal in common between the great Russian soldier and our own Lord Kitchener. There are those who say that he has no feelings; and many who aver that he never shows any. No one has ever dreamed of inventing such a story about him as that which was so popular in British suburbs during the recent war, and which described Earl Roberts with a little Boer child on his knee, showing her a picture book. Taciturn, stolid, and devoid of humour, he still has more of the German in him than of the Russian, who, brave, as he is, is yet a quite curiously sentimental man, and feels an appeal to his patriotism, his honour, and his loyalty as keenly as a Frenchman under Napoleon would have felt it. He is reported once to have given a brusque and telling reply to the Tsar Alexander III. Whilst at the front during the Russo-Turkish war, the Emperor described the men under Stoessel's command as unnecessarily dirty. Your men, sir, seem afraid of water, said the Emperor. Yes, sir, retorted Stoessel, but they are not afraid of fire. Read that, and he handed the Sovereign a list of the terrible losses which had been suffered by the troops under him. The Tsar said no more.

When the alterations which Mr. James Van Alen, the American millionaire railway magnate, proposes in regard to the historic Northamptonshire mansion, Rushton Hall, are completed, old acquaintances will hardly recognise it. All the old furniture, with the exception of a few grandfather clocks, has been disposed of, and an elaborate scheme of decoration in keeping with American ideas is going to be introduced. Additional cottages for employes, new stables and engine-houses are being erected, and electric light will be installed throughout. The spacious lake is to be cleared out and made ornamental with American fish of various species. Tennis courts are to be prepared, and walks and terraces after sixteenth century style to be constructed. In response to the wishes of his many friends, Mr. Van Alen has decided not to touch the room in the famous triangular court, where Tresham and his fellow conspirators used to meet before they set out on their perilous expedition to blow up the houses of Parliament.

The old symbols and other inscriptions will be preserved, and the oaken benches on which the conspirators sat while discussing their wild enterprise will be retained. Though the alterations are so extensive Mr. and Miss Van Alen hope to entertain their numerous American and English friends there during the coming summer.

Lord Ashcombe, who (it is announced) is resigning to his only son and heir, the member for Reigate, his beautiful residence of Denbies, near Dorking, is himself practically the creator of that fine seat, which he bought many years ago from Lord Londesborough. He built the present stately mansion, with its splendid range of conservatories, and supervised the laying out of the charming grounds, which command one of the noblest views in England, including Kingston and Windsor Castle, and extending (in clear weather) to St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Lord Ashcombe lost his wife last summer not long after the celebration of their golden wedding-day, and the associations with his Surrey home have doubtless since been of a melancholy nature.

Lord Ashcombe succeeded just half a century ago to the large fortune amassed by his father, the famous millionaire builder, Thomas Cubitt, who erected the greater part of Belgravia and Bloomsbury (including the eastern front of Buckingham Palace), and erected Osborne House for the late Sovereign. The will left by Mr. Cubbitt is said to have been the longest ever known, covering thirty skins of parchment and three hundred and eighty-six folios.

Even so indefatigable a man as President Loubet must have been thoroughly exhausted when New Year's Day came at last to a close. It is probably his busiest day in the entire twelve-month, for from morning till night it is packed with official functions. Thus, on Sunday last, the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate called at the Elysee as early as ten o'clock to wish M. Loubet the usual compliments of the season, and after their departure scores of deputies arrived on the same mission. No sooner had they left than M. Loubet gave a luncheon to the members of the Cabinet, and immediately after the President was returning the visits of the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate. Then, back to the Elysee to receive the Diplomatic Corps and a host of distinguished callers; and in the evening a grand official banquet, followed by a reception. While the visitors were coming and going, visiting-cards for the President were pouring into the Elysee by the thousand. It is stated that he receives no less than 60,000 from all parts of the country on New Year's Day, but a President of the Republic is spared the pains of sending his in return. Of course, there were wonderful flowers for Mme. Loubet and handsome presents for her young son; and among the flowers was a bouquet from Sir Edward Monson, who had visited President Loubet on the Saturday to present his letters of recall.

Colonel Arthur Courtenay, C. B., the new Master of the Irish King's Bench, in the sense that he is now sole Master where three Masters formerly officiated, presents a remarkable combination of qualities. Called to the Irish Bar in 1880, he became one of the three Masters of the King's Bench during the Chief Justiceship of his uncle, the late Lord Morris. As the honorary secretary and subsequently the president of the Fitzwilliam Lawn Tennis Club, Colonel Courtenay made the annual tennis tournament, held in Dublin one of the great social functions of the year in the Irish capital. To success in law and lawn tennis Colonel Courtenay has added that of the soldier. Previously connected with a Scottish regiment, Colonel Courtenay went to the South African war with the 4th Scottish Rifles—the Cameronians—and was Commandant at Boshof, in the Orange River Colony, in the very lively times of 1900 and 1901. His brave conduct in the field of battle gained for Colonel Courtenay a well-deserved C. B. The new sole Master of the King's Bench is only fifty-two.

Miss Loie Fuller, the delightful American danseuse, who is now touring in this country, is the heroine of one of the prettiest stories of the season. She will probably blush to have it known, but that does not take from its charm. Round the windows of a shop in the East End of London a motley crowd of ragged youngsters had gathered. In one of the windows was a dazzling array of dolls, in the other window sweets were temptingly displayed. The girls were looking at the dolls, the boys at the sweets. Just then a cap containing an evidently well-to-do lady came along. It stopped near the group of children, and the lady beckoned to one of the youngsters to come to her. After a few words with him she descended. The group of human flotsam and jetsam must have thought a fairy had come into their midst, for the lady took them into the shop and treated them all to dolls and knives, and sweets, and then a touching incident occurred. One child, more wan and starved-looking than the rest, asked if he might have the money instead of the toys, and a question or two brought from him the explanation: I want to take it home to my mother, because she's nothing to eat and is crying. And then that lady took the ragged child into her cab and drove to his home to see if his story was true. Alas, it was. The boy's father was dead, the woman was ill with bronchitis, and was starving. Is it necessary to say that soon a doctor was summoned, the larder filled, and that for one little den in slumland despair made place for happiness? The Lady bountiful was Miss Loie Fuller.

OWING to the brutal violence of the police in quelling the recent students' demonstration, the Moscow Municipal Council has suppressed the vote for the maintenance of the gendarmerie until the perpetrators have been suitably punished.



GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con- "sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
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BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)
BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.
THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.
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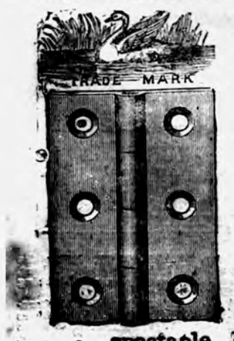


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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien!" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, 'the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead!

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

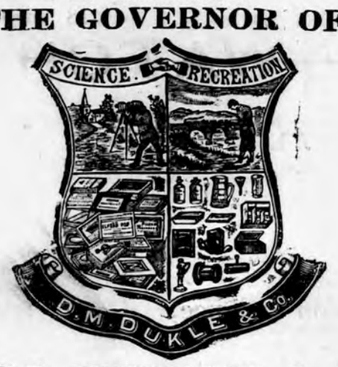
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, I REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—I tis a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

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RAHAT LAKUHM.
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Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
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Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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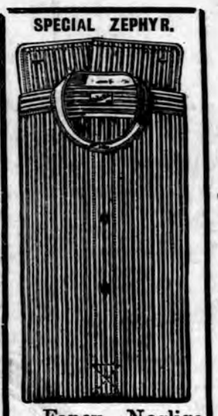
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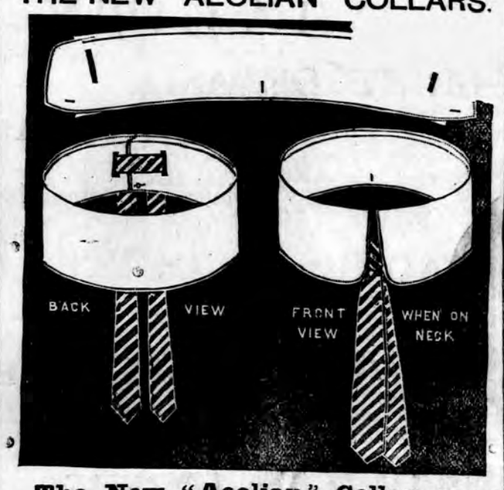


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The New "Aeolian" Collar, as per illustration, is quite a new invention; instead of placing the tie round it, it is put through the slip, thus helping to keep the collar in position. Height 2" and 2½". Price, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

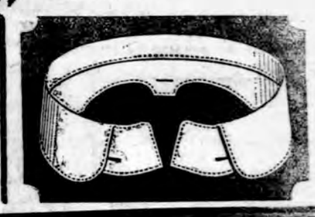
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Zephyr Shirts. Fancy Zephyr Neglige Shirts in a variety of very neat and up-to-date design. Soft Front and Stiff Cuffs. Price, Rs. 2-4 each.

THE VERY LATEST COLLAR OUT.

The Novelty-Collar as per illustration is cut in such a manner as to allow any style of tie to be worn with the same ease and comfort as with an ordinary collar. The Tie is put on AFTER the Collar. This is the only Double Collar which allows of that being done.





Can be used for Bows or Scarfs, made to fasten in front or at the back in all sizes, in height 2½" and 2¼". Price, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Job Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. J. J. REYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. REYMER & Co.; 38, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.